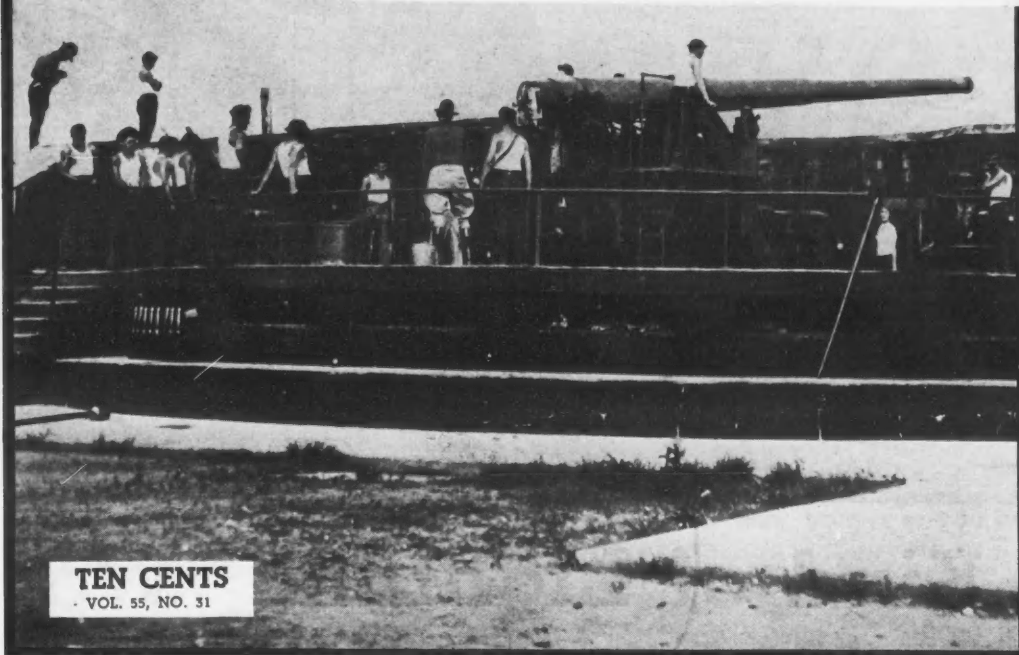
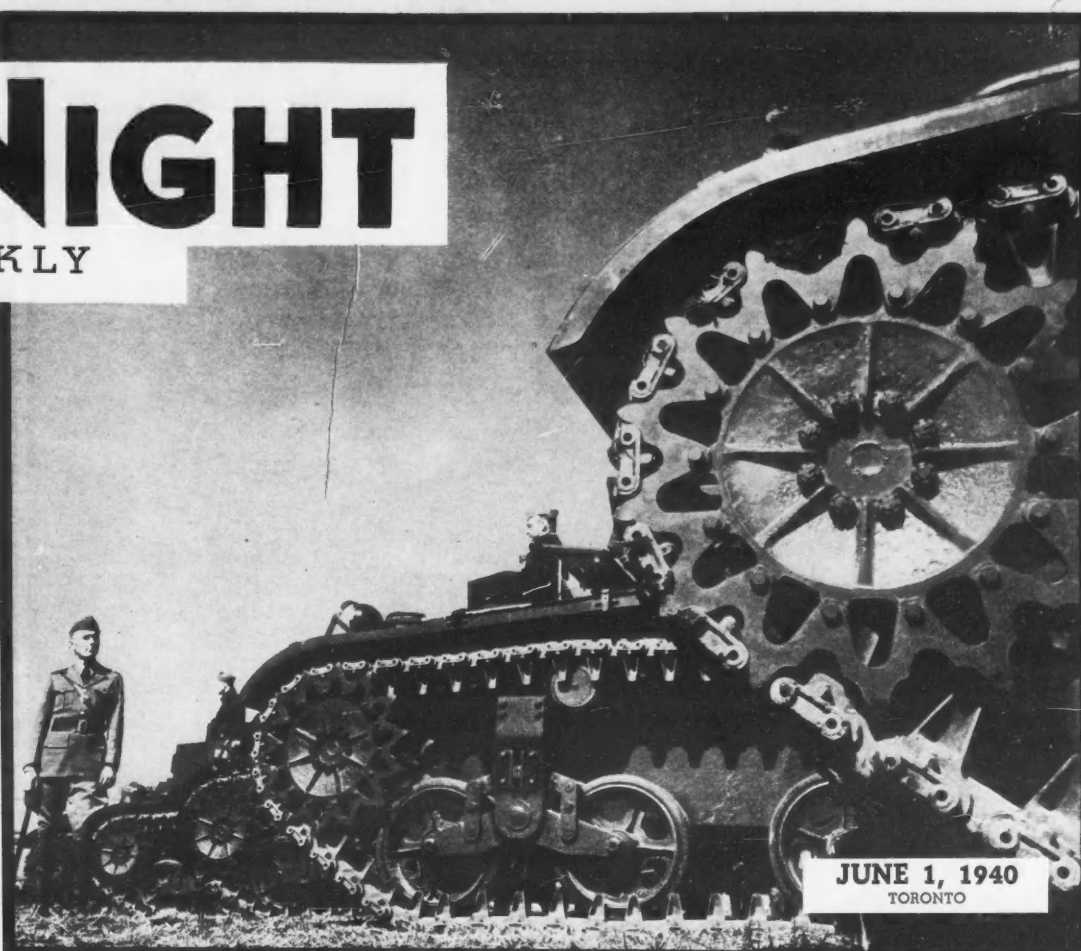


SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



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THERE are signs this week that a newspaper blitzkrieg to oust Mr. King from the premiership, for which ammunition was apparently being accumulated during several weeks previous, has been abandoned for the time being. Its promoters may have found the going more difficult than they anticipated. The House of Commons is the body which must determine such questions; and it is worth noting that the campaign was designed at a time when the House had not assembled and its disposition was not known. After it had been sitting for ten days the campaign promoters apparently began to lose heart.

Two-thirds of the present House consists of members who were elected as followers of Mr. King or of Mr. Lapointe, himself Mr. King's most devoted follower. They have no need to face their electors again for three or four years at least. It was at first thought that many of them might be so violently dissatisfied—or feel that their constituents were so violently dissatisfied—with Mr. King's moderation in the making of war, that they would be easily induced to demand his resignation. But conversations with some of them, and the line taken by others in the first debates, soon made it apparent that in the absence of any really first-class nominee for the succession it would be impossible to bring about any serious revolt.

And there was no sign of a first-class nominee. A National Government was not—and is not—impossible; but in a just-elected House containing an immense Liberal majority it was obviously not feasible for the head of that Government to be other than a Liberal, and Mr. Bennett and Mr. Meighen were thus ruled out even if they would have undertaken the job. True, there were several Liberal provincial premiers; but the idea that Mr. Hepburn or Mr. Pattullo could be made into a sort of Canadian Winston Churchill, however plausible it might have looked in their home cities, evidently had no allure at Ottawa. Mr. Ralston has many devoted admirers in the House and a great public following; but there is a feeling, which he probably shares, that he can do as much for the war effort by working under (and upon) Mr. King as he could in the supreme command. And finally, even if there had been a first-class nominee, it is practically certain that the loyalty to Mr. King of Mr. Lapointe and the Quebec delegation would still have been unshakable.

This does not by any means mean that all the Liberals in the House are satisfied, or imagine that their constituents are satisfied, with Mr. King's conception of Canada's war effort during the past nine months. It means that they believe that he can yet be stimulated by Parliament into the desired degree of belligerent activity, that he is the best man to hold the country together during a peculiarly dangerous time, and that they will not contemplate replacing him until a successor of really Prime Ministerial calibre is in sight. If it were nearer to a general election, and the times were less serious, they might be capable of being terrorized by an energetic newspaper campaign; but a new Parliament does not respond to newspaper clamor as an older one does.

National Government

THE establishment of a genuine National Government in Great Britain, containing representatives of all the different political elements in the nation, has quite naturally given renewed impetus to the demand—it has not hitherto been a very energetic or wide-spread demand—for something of the same kind in Canada. We continue to feel that the only object of a National Government is to get something done which could be blocked if any considerable political element in the community were left free to oppose it. But the gravity of the situation is now such that certain things which are very much of that character begin to loom up on the horizon as being probably necessary. The most important of these is the establishment of conscription for Home Defence. We do not intend to suggest for one moment that the true main line of defence of Canada is anywhere else than in the battlefields of France and Flanders; but the situation is such that thought may well be given now to the preparation of a second line of defence on this side of the Atlantic, if for any other reason than the stabilizing effect that it would have upon public feeling.

The objection of French Canada is to conscrip-

tion for military service outside of Canada. It does not apply to conscription for military service within Canada itself. Realization of the peril in which North America would stand in the event of any serious defeat of Great Britain and France is so general that we are satisfied that the French-Canadians, if the matter were tactfully presented to them and they were convinced of the good faith of the guarantee that forces conscripted for home defence would not be used outside of the Dominion, would be as ardent as any other part of Canada for the adequate military training of every young man capable of bearing arms. After all, if there is any invasion of North America by a foe from overseas, it is more likely to take place along the shores of the province of Quebec than anywhere else; and in that event the population of Quebec will have every reason to be grateful if they can rely for their defence not on themselves alone but on a body of trained and devoted troops raised from the population of all Canada.

The raising of such a defence force by the conscription method would make it a great deal easier to keep up the necessary recruiting for the Expeditionary Force, and also make it unnecessary to retain any part of that force in the Dominion for purposes of local defence. The force would constitute an infinitely better guarantee against the inroads of "fifth columns" than any of the home guards, vigilante committees, and other bodies under more or less imperfect discipline which are now under discussion as a means of dealing with that problem. The training of such a force would provide occupation for a large number of the veterans of the last war who are clamoring for something to do in this one, and whose military value for overseas service is somewhat questionable unless they have devoted a good deal of the intervening 21 years to keeping their military knowledge abreast of the times.

The Equipment Problem

THE charges which are being currently made and widely believed in Canada in connection with the Dominion's war effort have been rendered a great deal more precise and a great deal more intelligible as the result of the discussion which has taken place during the first ten days of the session of Parliament; and there is not the slightest doubt that they could have been similarly rendered more precise and more intelligible long ago, if the closing session of the last Parliament had not been scuttled by the Government. The Government is now paying the penalty of the very grave suspicions which were inevitably aroused by that scuttling—suspicions which were not sufficient to induce the electors to transfer the conduct of the country's affairs to the hands of Dr. Manion and the unknown group who would have composed his Government, but were amply sufficient to make them highly critical of everything that Mr. King and his Government have done and are now proceeding to do.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THIS new world we're living in doesn't come up to the advertisement. Where was our sense when we traded the old one in for it?

1940 is no fun,—
I'm living now in '41.

—Old Escapist Manuscript.

Col. Lindbergh says the Americans mustn't get hysterical about the war in Europe. Heaven help him if they ever get historical.

First Citizen: "I smell something burning."

Second Citizen: "No wonder, Canada has speeded up her war effort with the brake on."

It's not surprising that one day we're elated and the next day down in the dumps. We're all Munich-depressives.

These charges fall under two heads. Under the first it is claimed that the whole design of an expeditionary force consisting of one division sent to England during the past winter and one division now in training in Canada falls far short of the share that Canada should have been prepared to contribute to the joint war effort of the British Commonwealth, even before the revelations of extreme need which were provided by the Norway campaign and subsequent struggle in the Low Countries. In the second place it is claimed that preparations for the equipment of even these two divisions have all along been grossly inadequate.

(There is a third controversy, relating to the early negotiations between the British and Canadian Governments for the establishment of an Empire air training organization in Canada; but it cannot be said that any additional light has been shed on this during the session, and it is quite possible that none will be shed until the memoirs of the statesmen directly concerned come to be published, perhaps after their death. It must, however, be noted that the Government whose judgment concerning the need for such an establishment was the more important was the British Government, and that if that Government had been really greatly impressed with the necessity for such an establishment it could certainly have modified its suggestions so as to obviate the constitutional objection which appears to have been the only one raised by Canada.)

The Military Experts

That Canada's expeditionary force was inadequate is now obvious enough; but it has to be remembered that it was designed at a time when a great deal of the best military opinion of both Great Britain and France was to the effect that the Maginot Line afforded practically perfect security to both those countries, and that the war would be decided either in some other field of operations or as the result of a long-drawn-out blockade. The error of this concept is now plain, but it is not likely that any Canadian military authorities had much to do with its obtaining currency; in matters like these, Canada is bound to accept the opinions of the constituted authorities in Great Britain. We are now somewhat belatedly making amends for an error in the conception of the nature of the war, which was almost certainly not of our own making.

In the matter of equipment, there were delays in the provision of even the most elementary necessities, which can only be explained on the ground that the military authorities thought that they had plenty of time and that the military mind is intolerant of any relaxation of standards, and of any substitutes or short cuts. In this matter of standards, the Canadian public has largely overlooked a point which was very forcibly explained by Mr. Howe in his important speech on Wednesday of last week. This is the point that Canada's troops, although under Canadian command, do not form an independent army and have no

THE PICTURES

ON THE RAMPARTS WE WATCH. The United States, like the rest of the Americas, including Canada, has been awakened rudely from a dream. The cyclonic events of the past week in Europe have brought the grave realization that if Great Britain and France are unable to stem the tide of Nazism it may not be long as modern time goes before the quiet shores of North and South America will be threatened by invasion. President Roosevelt has called dramatically for 50,000 planes and the signs increase that there is to be a tremendous intensification of American defence in which Canada has more than an academic interest. Above, left, guns at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, New Jersey. Right, some of Uncle Sam's tanks.

separate lines of communication of their own. They are part of the British Army, using British lines of communication. "Therefore it is practically a necessity that our equipment be interchangeable with British equipment. This means that the armament of our troops must largely be built to British standards, and that British designs must be followed." These designs are no doubt in part created or supervised by the British War Office, but they are used in practice by British industry, which is in private hands, and Mr. Howe stated quite frankly that there had been difficulty in inducing British industry to part with them in order that production might be carried on in Canada. There appears to have been very little realization even in Great Britain, until these last tragic weeks, that the conflict in which we are all engaged is one which is bound to strain to their utmost limits the productive capacity not only of British industry but of Canadian industry and a great deal of American industry as well.

The extent to which the present war is bound to be a war of machinery appears to have been as grievously underestimated by British military authorities as the extent to which the war of 1914-18 would become a war of artillery was underestimated by the same experts. The Allies nearly lost the earlier war through shortage of artillery and munitions, and certainly sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives by that cause alone. The same error has been committed in this war in relation to tanks, anti-tank guns, and all the other accessories needed to supplement or to combat these new implements of warfare. Since the whole technique of the war in its present stage centres around the use of tanks, this means that a large part of the available Allied forces, including the Canadian First Division, is immobilized by the lack of tanks both for training purposes and for actual co-operation in warfare.

The Will-to-Order

WARFARE used during the last century or two to be regarded as something to be carried on as a means of attaining peace. Today it seems to be quite widely regarded, either as by the Germans and Italians, as something actually desirable in itself without consideration for its results, or else, as by our own pacifists and abstentionists, as something so supremely evil in itself that it must not be carried on no matter what results might be achieved or avoided by it. Neither of these views would appear to a nineteenth century mind as being in accord with reason. The nineteenth century mind believed in order, as Mr. Woodcock, the columnist-philosopher of the *Wall Street Journal*, has been pointing out, and was consequently willing to tolerate warfare when it seemed to be inevitable for the preservation of order; but it always carried on warfare for the purpose of, and in a manner that tended towards, restoring order at the end of the hostilities. The French and British are still actuated by this nineteenth century motive; but the Germans and Italians are not; and the Russians do not care how much disorder they create in the capitalist world, because they calculate that it will all redound to the ultimate success of Communism.

It is difficult to see how the present war can be succeeded by any real and durable peace, if these two states of mind continue—the state of mind of loving war for itself, and the state of mind of refusing war as being in itself absolutely evil. For

(Continued on Page Three)



Blitzkrieg Is Very Special Kind of Lightning War

BY MAJOR A. E. PRINCE

MANY civilians interpret the term *Blitzkrieg* as a German name for any kind of "lightning war" suddenly launched and violent in execution. But in military circles it denotes a particular kind of a suddenly launched and violent war with a technique of its own. It arose out of efforts to break the stalemate on the Western Front in 1915 and 1916. The lessons of World War I were mulled over and digested by military authorities, and the resultant theories have been tested in practice by the Axis Powers in Ethiopia and the Spanish Civil War. At the outset of World War II, the technique was applied by the Reich to Poland, laboratory-fashion;—it worked so successfully that this state was crushed in three weeks. Refinements were added in the test-tube of the Norway campaign, and almost the whole of that country fell a victim in three weeks. A further experiment and elaboration was essayed against Holland and Belgium; five days sufficed to bring about a complete collapse in the former land and win a very large slice of the latter. A well-rounded technique has thus been developed to be employed on the far more formidable and tougher subjects, France and Britain.

Back from Napoleon

The *Blitzkrieg* technique is based on "the principle of surprise, as opposed to an effort to crush an enemy by bringing an overwhelming superiority in numbers and armament to bear against him. It can be likened to the swift and deadly thrust of a rapier as opposed to the crushing blow of a battle-axe or a war-club. The objective is not the enemy civilian population, but the enemy armed forces" (N. J. Reddy).

In essence the new tactics are old tactics, the theory and practice of which had been developed in the eighteenth century by the great Marshal Saxe, the little-known Bourcet, Guibert and the early Bonaparte. These stressed mobility and surprise as the prime principles, both of which could be best exploited by a flexible, self-contained striking force of comparatively limited numbers. But the Emperor Napoleon departed from his earlier ideas, and came to rely on sheer weight of numbers and massed concentration of guns—which resulted in vast holocausts of men, and St. Helena! Yet this theory of mass was advocated by Napoleon's military disciples, from Clausewitz down to Foch, which resulted in immovable trench warfare, frontal attacks, and the bloody "war of attrition" of the Western Front, what Col. T. E. Lawrence described as the "exterminative" or "murder war". Reliance on superiority in numbers of men and in material resources would, it was held, gradually wear down the Germans; this policy, however, involved frightful casualty lists, that of the Allies being considerably bigger than that of the Central Powers. The Germans themselves, on occasion, at Verdun for example, sought—and failed—to crush their enemy by mere weight of numbers and metal.

Restoring Surprise

But resourceful commanders reacted against this unimaginative sledge-hammer process, and experimented with methods to exploit the elements of surprise and momentum. Mainly to relieve the shaken, battered French army, Haig in the summer of 1917 plunged headlong into the blood-bath and mud-bath of Passchendaele. It was British inventive genius and the wise foresight of Winston Churchill which created the new weapon of war (which has now been developed by our German foes as an integral factor of the *Blitzkrieg*), the tank. Unfortunately the disclosure of this vital "secret weapon" was made prematurely and deployed on an unsuitable terrain. If the launching had been delayed so that large numbers could have been used, a decisive break-through might well have been effected. As it was, the tanks took the Bosch sharply by surprise, and a brilliant initial success was gained, but the attack bogged down; this Cambrai "Jack-in-the-box" of November, 1917 was to be of portentous significance in the art of war.

Tide Flows Around Rocks

The Germans were responsible for two other ingredients in the *Blitzkrieg* formula, the sudden attack and the procedure which is sometimes described as "infiltration". The German triumphant onslaught on the Russian Riga line started with a surprise attack. On this occasion there was no conventional lengthy artillery preparation to give warning of the impending stroke. There was no rigid time-table for a methodical advance under a creeping artillery barrage all along the front. If held up by difficult strong positions, the rest of the line used to hold back till these strong points had been reduced; instead the Germans concentrated their guns on these localities of hardest and fiercest resistance, whilst the infantry felt out and sought out the intervening "soft spots" and pressed ahead there as far as possible; the hard strong points were outflanked and surrounded and later subdued at will. "The attack was like a tide coming in, rushing around the rocks which it cannot roll forward as it does the pebbles and shells. But the tide nevertheless finishes by submerging the rocks." Similar surprise attacks, using new artillery and infantry tactics, were launched against the British Fifth Army etc. in March and April, 1918, and against the French in May; these came within an ace of success, and had there been more German reserves, the Armistice

sirens and church-bells would not have sounded jubilantly forth as early as the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of that particular year.

Meanwhile on the Eastern front Britishers were reacting against the old military school-tie methods of the heavy ponderous war-club and slow battle-axe. Col. T. E. Lawrence wielded a scintillating, swift, deadly-thrusting rapier. He had formulated his theory of warfare, based on mobility and surprise, in his quiet Oxford rooms as an amateur student of military history. Its concrete application on a battle arena in Arabia was thought out on a camp sick-bed in March, 1917—whilst Sir Archibald Murray, hard by in Palestine, was exemplifying the old methods in his fatuous, bald-headed buttings at Gaza. In an appreciative biography, Liddell Hart singled out Lawrence as one of the supreme captains of all time. Many were inclined to question the validity of Hart's glowing eulogy of Lawrence's creative originality. But even if some discount be made, it is true that "T. E.'s" winged words and deeds have been assiduously studied in German military circles. He is at least a putative father of German *Blitzkrieg*. How his sensitive soul must be writhing these present days in Valhalla! Possibly "The Last of the Paladins", as someone in pre-war days called Allenby, also gave an object-lesson in that brilliant, smashing, final campaign; surprise, penetration of a weak spot, exploitation by mobile troops, devastating use of aircraft on the enemy's communications, reinforcements—these were some features of his astoundingly complete victory. In this case, however, it was cavalry and not tanks which bore away the palm for the mobile troops.

Germans Assimilate

The British on the Western Front did develop the use of tanks in groups to smash a hole through the hostile front, and this met with a signal success on August 8, 1918, designated by Ludendorff "the black day of the war". It was British theorists like General J. F. C. Fuller who in the post-war era have possibly done most to stress the importance of the use of the tank, armored car and other motorized vehicles for decisive manoeuvres in land fighting, especially if used in independent large groups. Repeatedly they must now wonder whether their aptest pupils in picking their brains and applying their ideas may not be the Germans, with their genius for assimilation and adaptation.

In connection with this topic a distinction is usually made between "mechanized troops" and "motorized troops"; the former are the infantry, cavalry and artillery who employ motorized matériel on the actual battlefield itself, e.g. tanks, whereas "motorized troops" are those which use motor transport (e.g. platoon trucks) to enable them quickly to reach the battlefield, but on arrival there they fight on foot or on horse as they did in days of yore before the advent of gasoline. The employment of both mechanized and motorized troops is an essential factor in the *Blitzkrieg*.



GREAT BRITAIN'S "WHITE HOPE". Premier Churchill, who bears a burden greater than that borne by any other prime minister in the history of the British Islands. Upon his daring and sagacity all our hopes depend. This picture was taken, when he was First Sea Lord, on board a British destroyer.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

GETTING ACQUAINTED. H.R.H. Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone (Governor General Designate of the Dominion of Canada) recently visited the Canadian troops in the Aldershot Command. Left, the Earl of Athlone chatting with Major-General McNaughton, head of the overseas Canadian forces, and right, Princess Alice learning the fine points of map reading.

ive in dive-bombing enemy positions, machine-gunning the infantry and artillery and even tanks. The net result was to teach the necessity of the closest co-operation of all arms, the old infantry and artillery with airplanes and mobile heavy tanks.

The *Blitzkrieg* technique was complete in its essentials when World War II was launched. It worked successfully in Poland when the avalanche of steel was set in motion, with the clouds of airplanes overhead bombing airdromes and mobilization-concentration centres and swooping low to shoot every soldier or civilian—man, woman and child—in sight. To check it the Poles had machine guns and the breasts of 17th century cavalrymen!

Then came Norway and new refinements were introduced. Air infantry appeared, coupled with the "Fifth Column" of "tourists," traitors and miscreants who had been brought up by hospitable Norwegians as under-nourished refugees and returned to wreck their former homes. Next came the Netherlands and Belgium with a further improvement in the process, "Fifth Columnists" being reinforced by "Parashootists," troops by the hundred being dropped from the fuselages of carrier planes into the heart of the invaded country as the German armored divisions streamed across the frontiers. Plots to seize the Dutch Queen or kill her as she fled were psychological embroideries.

Now the Supreme Test

And now for the supreme test of the *Blitzkrieg* against the might of France and Britain! For the early stages Germany is relying mainly on the closest combination of the two most powerful and mobile weapons of modern warfare, the airplane and the tank. The tanks employed are of an amazingly heavy variety, some of the monsters being thirty to eighty tons, whilst the new type Junkers "Stukas" or "Dive-Bombers" are striking hard.

Germany is thus applying the perfected *Blitzkrieg* technique, based on the principles of surprise and mobility viz.:

1. The sudden violent attack by the Reich air force on Allied lines of communication and armed forces behind the line, and the surprise penetration of the north-western extension of the Maginot Line around the weaker points of Sedan, effected by sheer weight of tanks, etc.
2. The mobility of the armored divisions with their medium tanks, etc., driving furiously ahead, deepening the bulge, relying on the "infiltration" and "soft spot" tactics and co-operative support of the airplanes.
3. The employment of relatively small, flexible autonomous, independent groups of picked men, and of "combat groups" of all arms.

Defence Problems

Can the German *Blitzkrieg* be stopped? By the time this article appears a fuller answer will be possible. But a few general remarks may now be made. As already indicated British and French military experts have been keenly alive to the possibilities of the new doctrines of war, and their inventive capacity has not been exhausted. Their armies have been reorganized and equipped in the light of the new ideas. Their airplanes are proving that in quality of matériel and of men, they are superior to the best that Germany can produce, even if they are for the present somewhat inferior in quantity. Their daring onslaughts on Nazi troops, airdromes, roads and oil supply dumps show that they too can translate Douhet's theory into a hail of steel. The countrymen of Swinton, Churchill and Fuller have learned surely much about tanks and tank warfare, whilst even if the French 13mm. or the infantry 25mm. are of little value against the heavier Reich tanks, there still remain the glorious 75mm. as well as the new anti-tank 47mm. to demolish the great levathans.

Before long the Germans will realize sorely that two can play at the pretty game of *Blitzkrieg*.

Moreover it may be, indeed it is, true that moral theories are in the end more potent than military theories—as even Napoleon, Hitler's predecessor, recognized. The Allies can pit a Kreuzzug or Kreuzkrieg against a *Blitzkrieg*. In the mediaeval "trial by combat," God was believed to strengthen the arm of Right and confound mere Might. Reynaud has declared that some day in this crisis only a miracle can save the Allies; he added "I believe in a miracle, La France." Others might express optimism in the motto, "Dieu et mon Droit."

Conscription: What It Does

BY RICHARD GLOVER

CONSCRIPTION, of which we may hear more as the war develops, originated in a small state crushed by a mighty oppressor—Prussia after the defeat at Jena by Napoleon in 1806, stripped of half her territory, and with an army limited to 40,000 men. Then the great reformer Scharnhorst put into operation the scheme of passing every able-bodied male through the ranks, so that the army of 40,000 ceased to be a long service professional force and became the nation's training school for war; and in war the success of the plan was proven—the great War of Liberation, which clipped the French Eagle's wings and drove Napoleon out of Germany forever.

So conscription began as a liberating force; but British peoples have not regarded it as such. We see in it the instrument of despotism, the negation of a democratic freedom that would leave every man free to make his own choice. This opinion, however, is peculiar to Anglo-Saxons; a review of European states in 1938 showed that the only states beside Britain which did not practise it were those whose total man power would not have amounted to a few battalions, let alone a single division—Andorra, Monaco, Liechtenstein, San Marino, and Luxembourg. The continental democracies, unlike Britain, still regarded conscription as the guardian of their liberties; not merely a protector against the outside foe, but the lively source of that sense of personal equality in which Democracy has its roots. Rich and poor grow up in very different homes and go to different schools, but before class feeling can harden in their minds, the same army takes them both at their most impressionable age and treats them as one. The rich manufacturer's son, who perhaps drove his own car to school, finds himself sleeping in the next bunk to an employee's son, eating the same meals, taught by the same instructor and performing the same duties. In such an atmosphere friendships are made that override all class distinctions and snobbery cannot survive. At the Disarmament Conference the French in the face of British pressure insisted that their democracy would be impaired if they dropped conscription, the social leveler. Of course "Egalité" has always had a higher place in French conceptions of democracy than in British.

Teaching the Voters

Conscription has another value, also of more importance to a democracy than to a dictatorship. It gives a military education to the voting public. Now that the peaceful daydreams of the happy '20's are vanished, and the dictators have shown us that war is not an obsolete means of gaining a nation's ends, we must with them regard it as an instrument of policy; and it behooves democracy to understand its instrument. Few would say that British democracy does; their senseless outcry against the cautious policy of their government in Norway has shown how little they understand war, for the very day that Chamberlain fell, the urgent need of British troops in the Netherlands justified his caution. The French people, if not the Chambre des Députés, have been calmer and wiser; they have experienced the educative value of conscription, generation by generation, and their grasp of military fact is surer.

Once warfare had some value as a method of natural selection. When Greek met Greek at push of pike in their eternal battles, when the sons of Starkad lay in wait for Gunnar of Lithend, it was the abler-bodied man who survived the clash; the weakling fell, and the strong lived. The human race perhaps was improved by such a process of selection; but no such claim can be made for modern war, in which, as Bernard Shaw observed, one C3 individual in a 'plane could annihilate a hundred A1 Abyssinians on the ground. Like the gentle rain from heaven, bullets, bombs, shells and gas fall upon good and bad alike in conscript armies; but death comes less impartially to the forces of nations that have not conscription. Where there is only volunteer enlistment, the gallant, the patriotic and the unselfish hasten to enlist. As they go, they leave behind vacant jobs, to be filled by those who put self before country; and at the war's end the nation finds that the best and most generous of her young manhood have sacrificed themselves, while the cowardly and the callous fill her high places and rise to guide her destinies. Volunteer enlistment in war proves to be a form of natural selection that results in the survival of the morally worst. Can any nation afford it?

Not a War Measure

Conscription is not regarded abroad as a war measure, but as a part of the nation's peacetime equipment; in peace foreign nations prepare against possible danger, as the wise householder insures his unburnt house against fire. They know abroad that untrained but gallant men are the most pathetic form of cannon fodder, that training takes time and war may not allow you time. Yet if

BEDTIME STORY

WHEN birds are chirping in the eaves
and western skies are red,
My mother takes me by the hand
and leads me up to bed.

A soft wind stirs the lattice there,
from off the dreamy sea,
And by and by the pearly moon
will light the room for me.

And yet... sometimes I wonder why
the starlight overhead,
Is shining bright as bright can be
long after I'm in bed...

And why the little baby winds
that hardly blow at all
Keep telling stories all night long
beside the garden wall.

Then faintly in the summer night
I heard the roses say:
"The boys and girls must sleep by night,
and stars must sleep by day;

"And little winds that blow the scent
of clover from the west,
Must pause awhile for all their play,
and lay them down to rest."

Victoria, B.C. R. H. GRENVILLE.

conscription is valuable in peace, efficient war is impossible without it. It should involve, as it does in France, the control of the factory worker who provides weapons as well as of the soldier who employs them; with the Government as the guiding brain it is the nervous system by which the power of the nation is directed to the task in hand.

There is only one real argument against conscription; it is unpopular. A man hates being compelled to leave his family and the security of a job at home to fight; a woman dreads the loss of her husband; in short, personal feelings come before the country's needs. But that is precisely why the dictators call democracies decadent; and if democratic people should really put their own comfort before their country's safety, the charge of decadence can hardly be denied.



"NOW, DO ANY OF YOU SWINE WANT TO ASK ANY QUESTIONS?"

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

the existence in democracies of the second state of mind is obviously a great encouragement to the growth of the first state of mind in autocracies. It is easy to glorify war when your enemy has weakened himself by refusing to prepare for it. The Italians would not be one-half so war-like as they are today, if they did not think there was comparatively little danger about it. Nothing, surely, will impose a real peace upon Europe and the world at the end of this war, unless it is the united and strongly-armed will-to-order of a majority of the great nations of the world. Can we achieve this will-to-order? Do we possess it in ourselves?

The Convention Method

IT APPEARS to be taken for granted that the Conservative Party will at some more or less early date hold a convention for the purpose of selecting a leader for the Dominion. It is curious that this method of procedure, thoroughly American in character and quite unknown in Canadian politics until the Liberal Party introduced it after the death of Laurier, should in that short time have established itself in public opinion as the only way in which the leadership question should be settled. As a matter of fact, it is quite certain that it is not the British

way, and it is highly probable that it is not the best way of insuring the selection of the best available man.

There was no talk of a party convention when Sir Charles Tupper resigned the leadership in 1901, and if such a convention had been held it is highly improbable that it would have selected R. L. Borden, the almost unknown Halifax lawyer who held the leadership with such brilliant success for 20 years. It was a parliamentary caucus which selected Borden and it was a parliamentary caucus which selected Meighen as his successor. It will not, we think, be claimed that in either case, considering the available material, a convention could have done any better.

It is difficult to say whether a caucus would have arrived at a different decision from the convention at which Mr. Bennett was chosen leader. The chances are that it would have made the same decision, but would have succeeded in doing so by means which would have been far less destructive to the harmony of the party. As for the convention which selected Dr. Manion, it is pretty generally admitted that, even assuming him to be the best candidate available at the time, the general results of the meeting were disastrous to the party interests. It requires a rather considerable exercise of faith to believe that another convention in the near future will be able to avoid similar trouble.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Ripened Wisdom

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS A VERY good thing to think about what we shall do with Canada after the war. For one thing it helps to remind us that it is still probable that Canadians will have a good deal to say about what we shall do with Canada after the war. Stephen Leacock has been doing a lot of thinking about it. The results of his thinking are set down in "The British Empire" (Dodd Mead, Toronto, \$2.25), which is not at all the ordinary university professor's volume on the British Empire. It is true that it contains a few statistics, a little history and geography, and a considerable amount of political economy. These things can be obtained from any of several scores of volumes. What Prof. Leacock does is to gather together all that he needs of geography, statistics, history and political economy, chop it all up like a salad, and pour over it the immensely appetizing salad-dressing of his own matured wisdom.

He never argues with anybody. There are people who argue that Canada cannot stand much if any more population. There are people who argue with these people that Canada can stand one, or two, or ten or twenty millions more population. That sort of thing is not for Prof. Leacock. It makes him tired to find that he lives among a generation of people who are so obsessed with the idea of a "market" that they will not go in and live in a place like British Columbia, where almost everything can be produced in almost any quantity, because so much of everything is already being produced in British Columbia by the people who are already there that it is hard to find a market for it in the rest of Canada and the United States and Australia and other parts of the world. Why, he very reasonably enquires, cannot people go to British Columbia and just produce the things that British Columbia produces and consume them themselves? "We own this place. And if we had twenty million children to dispose of, there is easily room for all of them. But the place is, so to speak, boarded and shut up. No market for grain, we are told; no sale for fruit; catch one more salmon and you break the market—and so on all along the line. But if we can't sell the food, suppose we eat it; if we can't sell the fish, let's cook them; if we can't export the lumber, let's make it into houses and sit in them. If no one wants to buy power or light, let's sit in a flood of it, and laugh."

The Reason for Exports

Well, why not? This is a new way of looking at the thing, but it is not a bad way. We have got into the habit of thinking that a community has to export—that is, to sell to foreigners—practically everything that it produces. The truth is that it does not have to export anything over and above what is necessary in order to pay for the things that it absolutely has to import. A British Columbia with an adequate population engaged in the production of almost everything that British Columbia can pro-

duce would hardly need to import anything. And if it did not need to import anything, it would not need to care a hoot about exports.

So Prof. Leacock is all for immigration. But it must be a different kind of immigration from that of the 19th century. That was the immigration of the frontier, the movement of people who were willing to face terrible hardships for the sake of a very great reward in the shape of independence, excellent land, and a good chance of considerable wealth. The risks were terrific, but the rewards were worth it if you survived. But isolation meant less in those days than it does today. The kind of medical service that was available to the poor then even in cities was not so very much better, when it came to a real matter of saving life, than the total absence of medical facilities on the pioneering prairies. Today it is not so, and, as Prof. Leacock says, "Our settlement must move on a broader front, with a skirmish line of doctors, young men whose airplane flights can reach everywhere."

Empire Co-operation

But immigration is only one of the problems with which Prof. Leacock deals in this very stimulating and breezily written volume. He has a lot to say about imperial finance. He wants public loans to be raised on the joint credit of all the governments of the Commonwealth, so that if anything should go wrong with Canada, Australia would still be available to the creditors, and if the Bank of England should go broke, the Bank of South Africa would be able to come to the rescue. He wants a lot of other kinds of co-operation between the different nations of the Commonwealth, and he thinks that the more the capital of these nations is kept, not within their own individual borders, but within the borders of the Commonwealth, the better off we shall be. "One dollar under the flag is safer, and in the long run, better, than two outside of it."

Again, this is the book of a wise man and not of a professor, because of the style in which it is written. A wise man writes so that people will enjoy reading him. Prof. Leacock does not think much of the revival of Gaelic in Ireland. "First thing the Irish know, they'll really talk it, and then they'll be sorry." He is opposed to the appeal to the Privy Council, and wants Canadian courts to determine what is Canadian law for themselves. "A good judge can fit the law as a tailor fits clothes. A bad judge takes a pattern out of a book and makes a scarecrow." The continuance of the Privy Council tradition is due to the lawyers, because a lawyer "acquires virtue" by going over to plead in London. "He comes back like an Indian with a scalp or a Borneo Dacot with a dried head." These pages are strewn with gems of this sort. Nobody has ever written about the British Empire in this way before. Probably nobody but Stephen Leacock could.

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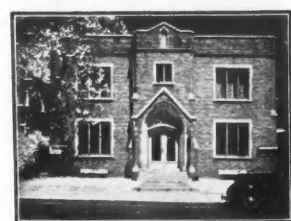
Perhaps if these men realized how important it was to their families, they would make it a practice to review their Wills regularly. An out-of-date Will may prove not only inadequate, but even worse than none at all!

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THE HITLER WAR

After the Battle of Flanders

WITH the defection of King Leopold, Hitler has now won the Battle of Flanders. What the fate of the British and French forces left in his steel trap will be is terrible to contemplate. Only two or three days ago I was writing that if they made a quick decision to give up the Channel ports they might surge southwards with sufficient strength to join hands with the main French forces on the Somme. Now only a supreme effort by the latter body to surge northwards across that narrow but so far impregnable Nazi "corridor" can save them from surrendering after they have shot off all their ammunition. It must be admitted that up to now our armies have not shown the offensive power to justify hope in such an ending.

The Germans have won the Battle of Flanders. They have eliminated the Belgian Army and will probably do the same to the B.E.F. and the two French armies left in the trap. They hold the Belgian and Channel coasts and a slice of Northern France containing, unfortunately, an important part of French industry. But they have not defeated Britain or France, and there is reason to believe that they have already squandered so much of their energy and equipment in winning this first great battle that they will not be able to finish the job. Surely a third to a half of the German armored equipment must be lying

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

derelict by now along the roads between the Rhine and the Channel. It is time now to turn from the map of Northern France to that of the whole country. You may be surprised to find that the Germans have overrun but a twentieth part of France. The remaining three-fourths of the French Army is now impressively re-organized behind the Somme and the Aisne. Ample trained reserves in both officers and men exist to make good the losses. And since the country has sustained the first terrible shock without breaking down and the Germans have used up their best chance of overwhelming France in a rush, there is no reason why the French couldn't go on holding out even if they were forced back behind the Loire and the Rhone, as long as they can get supplies from abroad through the west coast. As the mechanical equipment gets used up this struggle is bound to revert more and more to infantry fighting, and there the French are certainly equal to the Germans, man for man.

Attempt on Britain

It is almost unanimously accepted, however, that Hitler's next effort will not be the polishing off of the French but an attempt to invade Britain. It should take him a minimum of a

couple of weeks to re-form his forces, bring up supplies to the Channel coast, properly equip aerodromes there and complete his preparation of transports. Can he so blanket the Channel zone with his planes and make the waters thereabouts so dangerous to our big ships with his long-range shore artillery, mines, U-boats, "mosquito" torpedo-boats and the remnant of his surface fleet as to successfully cover a landing on the Kentish coast? The prospect is certainly not cheerful. A diversion from Norway against the east coast is indicated by troop movements towards Bergen. Another is most likely from Ireland; Hitler would hardly let his investment in the I.R.A. and the defenceless state of Eire go unutilized. A direct landing of troops from Norway in Ireland might be difficult owing to the almost continual daylight in northern latitudes at this season; his method would more likely be seizure of the main aerodromes by parachute and air transport troops and paralysis of the whole state organization by Fifth Column activity. There would also be attempts to disorganize the British rear by parachute troops and probably furious bombing attacks intended to terrorize the civilian population.

That is the prospect, and there is no use dodging it. And yet... The Navy has shown that it can handle Hitler's U-boats and mines, not to mention his surface ships. Of these there are very few left after the débâcle in Norway; most of the capital ships and cruisers have been accounted for and there would hardly be a decent covering force of destroyers left for the two new 35,000 ton battleships launched last year, should these be ready for service. The motor torpedo-boats are a new and untried weapon. Admittedly they have possibilities, but one would think they would be more useful in the placid Mediterranean than the choppy North Sea and Channel, and besides, we have motor torpedo-boats of our own to play tag with Hitler's.

What About Tanks?

If all of the mechanized equipment of the B.E.F. were lost Britain would admittedly be very short of tanks with which to meet the German armored columns, should these get a foothold on the south shore and start on the rampage about the English countryside (it almost makes one's blood boil to think of it). But it is artillery that is the real answer to the tank, rather than other tanks, just as the destroyer is the answer to the U-boat, and not other submarines. Artillery is a British specialty, and a good deal must have been turned out since the B.E.F. was equipped and sent to France last Fall, to outfit the army four or five times as large now being trained in Britain. I have a feeling that Hitler will meet something new in his career when he comes up against the Briton at bay in his own island.

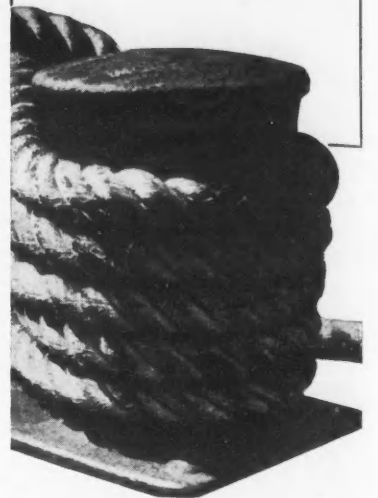
It is, of course, devoutly to be hoped that he never will, that he can be kept on the French side of the Channel. Can one speak of German air control of the Channel when last Sunday alone R.A.F. fighters shot down 66 Nazi planes over Boulogne and 43 more over Calais? There are a number of reasons to believe that the R.A.F. will exceed even its amazing record of bagging three to four of Goering's planes to every one of its own lost over Belgium and France, when the fighting shifts closer to Britain. By far the larger part of the R.A.F. is based in Britain and the British will throw its whole weight into repelling an attack on their island, as they never could do in a battle in France, both for the physical factor of distance, and because their whole historical experience prohibits them from considering the first battle as final and putting all of their reserves into it.

Reserves Are Strong

British conservatism has dictated quite a different composition of the R.A.F. to that of the Nazi air force. The Nazi tendency is to develop the maximum initial striking force and skimp on reserves. The British retain several machines and pilots in reserve for every one in the operating squadrons, so that deficiencies can be immediately made up and the force kept at its normal strength for a considerable time. On top of that the British machines have proven their undoubted superiority in quality to the German, and so will stand up longer under heavy usage; this is particularly true of the engines. (I think that, considering wear on machines, repairs to machines shot up in fighting and the question of whether Germany could long maintain her present production rate, the calculation I presented recently showing that the Reich could lose over 100 planes shot down per day for six months was much too pessimistic). Finally, the R.A.F. would be drawing steadily increasing reinforcements from across the Atlantic. But against this is the likelihood that the Germans could do more damage to the British aircraft factories than the British could to the more remote, more numerous, and in some cases underground German factories.

(Continued on Next Page)

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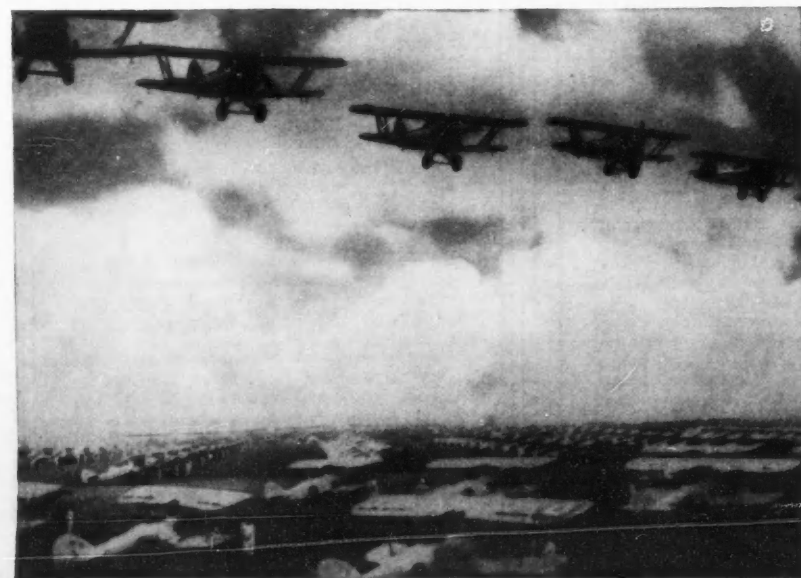
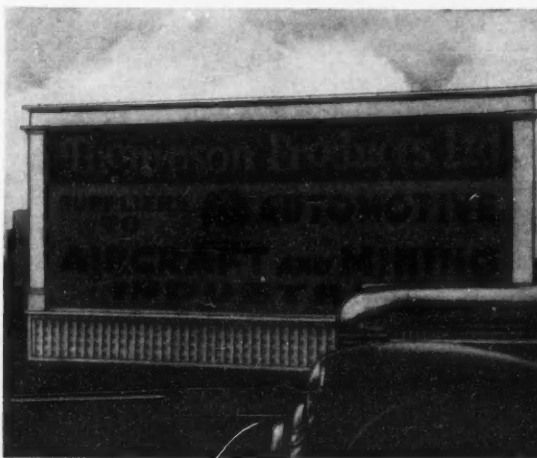


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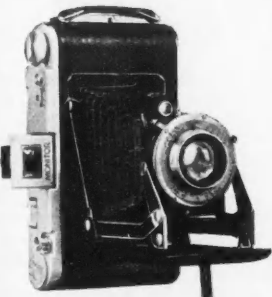
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First Week of Parliament

Ottawa, May 24.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

THE most moving thing about the first week of Parliament was the sincere and simple way in which the members quoted from Holy Scripture. It was done in acknowledgement of the cause we have taken upon us. It was done also for the heartening of the people and the comforting of them, suggesting to us wherein at this hour in history lies our individual solace and strength. It was done so naturally and so sacredly by one member after another that in some strange way it did lift the minds and souls of all of us there into the mood of consecration. The tone of it has come from Great Britain, through the King and the Prime Minister, and lately from the President of the United States. So, simple folk, ordinarily shy in the years that have preceded this year, have taken courage and now put their faith on record.

But there was one sentence from the Book of Books I did not hear and I wished from my heart that somebody in the galleries would rise—breaking all known usage—and quote it. "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone." For while undoubtedly there is among us, and therefore reflected in our Parliament, a unity of purpose, there comes to the surface a disunity in the technicalities of action. It is natural, of course, that in a time of great shock and of nervous strain, of horror at the terrible prospect immediately before us, that in our agony we should cast upon people the blame. But in a Parliament in which admission of God was made, when devotion to Christian doctrine and principle was invoked, and when there was altogether a faithful adherence to the supernatural law of life, it was a pity that we could not go the whole way.

What War Is About

For none of us can afford to forget at this time that we are all involved in what has happened. We thought we were fighting a war of ideas in which one point of view was challenging another point of view. For some strange reason which only history long afterwards will be able to judge fairly, we did not realize in this twentieth century that war is always from one motive. To take what somebody else has. We are not altogether to blame even for our faulty judgment in this. The histories have taught us in terms of ideas. We have been told that other wars were fought over ideas and therefore in this new age, as we considered it to be, we believed that ideas could be changed. We know now that ideas are always accessories to the savage fact that somebody is setting out to take what somebody else has. The whole democratic world is involved in this. It is not alone the error of one state, one statesman. It is the product of long years of curious thinking in terms of ideas. It would be a very good thing if all of us, as we face the immediate future, could get this into our heads. It would save much wear and tear emotionally. It might save us unnecessary breakdowns here and there.

It would have saved Parliament this week many speeches, and there are times when such saving would be an utter blessing. It would also have saved many a columnist from contributing to the confusion of people in pain.

Industry's Change Over

The most clarifying thing in the history of the week was the speech made by Mr. Howe. He is a man who talks after the cut-and-dried brief manner of this century. He is no orator. He has not at his command one gallery trick. He has no personal magnetism. He speaks as a technician and, ploughing toughly through technicalities, he told us about our situation as a people whose industries were geared for peace and not war. He told us that the changing of industry, which is a highly technical thing, over from peace to war is difficult. Now, it should be taken for granted in common decency that he was not trying to save himself or this Government or any larger Government. He was stating facts known to every industrial technician. Germany has for years been tuned to a basic war industry. Many of us have had the notion, based chiefly on informa-

tion given to us by folk who lived through and remember vividly the former war, that the mechanism of war is just an adaptation of the mechanism of peace. It was much closer to being so in the last war. It is not so now. He told us that in full realization of the problem Great Britain considered it undesirable to spread too widely the production of war material. Our war material had to match the war material abroad; the plans and the blueprints had to be specific and identical to serve. The difficulties of transport of war material were a dominating factor in industrial gearing for war also. In addition the Allies openly said they were building for a war siege that would be long drawn out.

No Alternative

Nevertheless a lot was said in Parliament. There are people among us who can never get away from the past. They wait over it. It is known to psychiatrists and it has to be treated by them. There are also

people who can never get away from the future. They long to protect it. That also is known to psychiatrists and it also has to be treated by them. Both of these types of temperament showed up in the Opposition groups of the House this week as they show in the daily press, and in the efforts of the people to take part in the government by writing letters, sending telegrams and generally settling all matters in conversation. In the House neither of these groups exhibited any skill. If we want to replace the present Government we cannot replace it with any of the present House Opposition. It is too bad on general working principles that this should be so. It is a very excellent business to have other people handy and ready in case they are needed. But they are not in evidence.

At this date of writing the administration has not stated to the people the details of plans to meet an industrial and governmental emergency. We must wait until they do so.

While we wait we might remember that democracies are slow moving; but so are the forces of nature. And the forces of nature are inevitable.

After the Battle of Flanders

(Continued from Page 4)

There remains the question of whether Britain's cities will be reduced to a shambles in the struggle. It would be an optimist who would believe that many will not be destroyed and more damaged by the fiends who have already laid the fair cities of Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Northern France in smoking ruins. Yet why has Hitler not already attacked them? Surely there can be no other answer than that he is afraid of what the R.A.F. would do in retaliation. He cannot be sure that his beloved Munich, his re-constructed Berlin, and his monster Congress buildings in Nuremberg, already ordered prepared for the "Rally of Victory" in September, will be safe until the fangs of the R.A.F. have been effectively pulled. So he will likely start gradually, and work up from little places like Dover and Folkestone, playing on the British apprehension that if they retaliate in kind he will reply by destroying London. But make no mistake, the only chance of saving London will be to immediately bomb a German town of the same size as Dover or Folkestone. Of course, if it comes to the point where Hitler has patently failed, he will simply cut loose on everything, and "take as many with him as he can" when he goes down.

forces defending coveted Corsica and Malta, Cyprus and Syria, but especially Tunisia and Egypt. Without German help he would not vanquish them easily.

It would be foolish to couple the American reaction too closely to Italy's line of conduct. Yet there are many quarters in the United States who do couple them. The cry has been already heard for some downright American declaration which will keep Italy out of the war. And if Italy should go in now it would be another strong proof to the United States that they would be left alone in a totalitarian world if they let us go down, and another strong urge towards early intervention on our side.

As for Canada, she has finally got the call for which she has been waiting for nine months in that magnificent "Carry On, Canada" program last Sunday, and is really on the march.

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—Photo by J. T. Morrow.

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Revolution on the Farm

In continuation of the articles by Sydney B. Self on the effects of the Chemical Revolution on manufacturing industry, we now present the second of two articles on the same Revolution as it is making itself felt in agriculture.

LAST week I waxed lyrical over the vista. Today I shall descend to the hard reality—just how far we have progressed along the chemurgic path and what the prospects are for the future.

It should be appreciated that on the North American continent where there is still an abundance of metals, there has not been the same overwhelming economic urge towards chemurgy that the nationalistic states of Europe have experienced. Germany, by virtue of her desire for self-sufficiency for political ends, has been unable or unwilling to import the minerals available without limit to her rivals. Her type of government made it possible to devote enormous sums of money to the development of Ersatz, or substitutes,—money which in an orthodox capitalistic society could hardly have been available at all, since the possibility of adequate return on such an investment would have been remote.

Let us place ourselves for a moment in the position of a German economic planner, making a wide survey of the natural resources of the Reich. Of course we should give abundance of coal a prominent place, but coal is almost her only real important mineral used directly for manufacturing purposes. She has indeed made the best use she can of this. A very large proportion of the new uses for coal described by Mr. Self were originally developed in Germany, and German scientists forced to leave their homeland did much of the pioneer work in America. In addition to coal we should take note of large areas of forest land, which by proper cultivation and attention need never be depleted. So scientists were set to work to devise new uses for trees, and today even foodstuffs and soaps, as well as numerous plastics, resins, alcohols and chemicals, are derived from the forests of the Reich.

Peat is Valuable

Looking round further, we should see huge tracts of peat bogs, another valuable source of raw materials, since peat is only coal at an earlier stage, still retaining the cellulose content of plant life. The German bogs in pre-war days, besides exporting raw peat to U.S.A. in return for much needed foreign exchange, supplied the raw materials for home-produced motor car bodies, parts of the frames of aeroplanes, and any product where toughness and durability compensate for lightness of body.

Even the humble clay soil we should not overlook. By an extraordinarily expensive (to the capitalistic world) process, aluminum can be extracted from clay, and such an industry is already in existence.

Finally we should cast our eye

BY STEWART C. EASTON

covetously upon the fertile soils of the Reich, whose production per acre has for years been the highest in the world for nearly every crop, due largely to the agrobiological research of the great German Scientist, Professor Mitscherlich of Koenigsburg. And the first thing that would strike our attention would be the very high potash content of the ordinary soils, as well as the tremendous resources of this element in mineral deposits. From this study came the huge potato industry of modern Germany, for the potato thrives especially upon potash. So today she grows more than five times as many potatoes as she consumes for food. The remainder is turned over for chemurgic purposes, notably the distillation of alcohol, which is mixed with gasoline to provide fuel for her armies. If the R.A.F. is even able to strike a crippling blow at German production, it would concentrate attacks on those huge industrial plants where gasoline and rubber substitutes are manufactured from coal, where plastics are made from peat, trees and stalky field crops, and where alcohol is distilled from potatoes.

Motive Different Here

It is needless to say that the situation over here is vastly different. There is at present no compelling economic or political urge towards the production of Ersatz because we still have nature's store-houses of minerals to be drawn upon. But where these substitutes are more suitable for our purposes, and where there is a serious danger of depletion of our natural resources, then we should turn towards the science of Farm-Chemurgy.

It seems to me that we in Canada should look at the matter neither from the exclusively political point of view as in Germany, i.e., for the promotion of self-sufficiency irrespective of cost with an ultimately military objective, nor with the sole idea of bigger and better profits for industry. The former we hope to be unnecessary, the latter disregards the social and ethical importance of the second market for the farmer and the depletion of the resources of posterity.

We need research both into the number and variety of materials that can be created out of farm products and we need research into the possibilities for new use. Cellulose acetate today costs around 40c a pound, imported from Eastman's in U.S.A., the price above this figure depending upon the dyes required. It costs approximately the same from Shawinigan Falls, where is the only Canadian factory in active production today. This plant however uses only trees, and not the waste products of agriculture. If production costs by any means could be lowered so that cellulose acetate could be available at say 20c per pound, the whole future of the plastics industry would be revolutionized. Soon it will be possible to manufacture bulky plastic furniture on a commercial scale. It would be valuable

to know at just what price this huge new field could be opened up. Our large owners and lessees of forest property might perhaps be trusted to take care of research into the production of plastics from trees, since this might be expected to show ultimate profit, but who can possibly own enough corn-stalks or wheat-straw to see any conceivable chance of commercial return on his research? And yet from a social point of view this angle is the most important of all. One has only to look around Ontario in the late fall to see the huge quantity of waste corn-stalks, incidentally providing nourishment for the corn-borer over the winter.

Council in U.S.A.

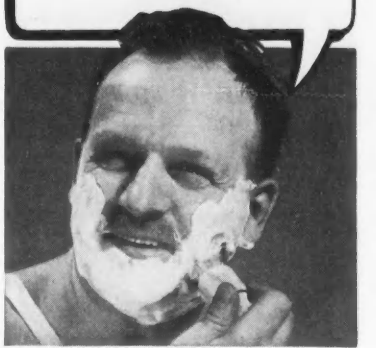
In U.S.A. this economic difficulty has been foreseen. To co-operate with but also to go beyond the commercial research of Dupont and Eastman, a Farm-chemurgic Council has been carrying on its devoted labors for some years, supported largely by those who have the interests of the whole country at heart, and who want to see the farmers prosperous for the ultimate benefit of all. Scores of research scientists are now working under the auspices and with the financial support of this Council. But Canada has paid far too little attention to the problem and it should be born in mind that when the American Council succeeds in any piece of research its results and the processes by which they are attained are naturally not available to Canada, except under expensive royalty arrangements.

There seems no reason why all this work should be left to our neighbors. We should immediately attempt, possibly with Government backing and as a branch of the Canada Research Foundation to form a Farm-chemurgic Council of our own, to co-operate with that in the states, so that the work should not overlap. We should endeavor to give the U.S.A. the benefits of our research and share in theirs. This Canadian Council should make a survey amongst other things of the possibilities in this country of turning the waste products of agriculture into the industrial raw materials spoken of, and at the very earliest opportunity, as soon as research shows a reasonable hope of success, it should promote or encourage a co-operative venture under a planned regional agricultural economy.

A Canadian Plan

Briefly what I suggest is this—that an area should be selected by the Council preferably where ordinary farming has difficulty in paying its way. All the farmers within a reasonable area should be called to a meeting to plan their agricultural production. For this purpose of course scientific advice should be available. From this meeting an idea could be formed as to just what material would be forthcoming for conversion into plastics. If the quantity were satis-

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factory and it were believed that it would be regularly available for the future, the building of a model factory could be undertaken—finance to be provided by a special group of industrialists who would enter into contracts with the farmers for the supply of their waste products, or by the Farm-Chemurgic Council or the Dominion Government, the factory to be run as a co-operative for the benefit of the farmers. Since there is today no market price for corn-stalks and only a doubtful one for straw, the latter plan might be the most satisfactory. Under this, the farmer would receive back for his waste matter such money as was available after the costs of manufacturing, interest, etc., had been met, and the final product sold. This would tend to fix a price which would be used as a basis wherever industrialists might wish to start elsewhere. In the south-west of Ontario, most of the corn is husked and the stalks wasted. This, therefore, would be an ideal area for our projected corn-stalks factory. In other parts, perhaps Hastings County, Ontario, there is a surplus of milk production due to the large acreage of pasture available. A factory for the processing of casein and grass products would therefore be of most value here. In the West, where wheat straw is wasted in huge quantities, yet a third type would be required.

I do not believe that anything more constructive or of more possible value for the future of the whole country could be undertaken today.

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The Eclipse of Premier Chamberlain

BY J. A. STEVENSON

THE political crisis in Britain, following swiftly and inevitably upon the revelation of the deplorable débâcle which had befallen the attempt to frustrate the Nazi invasion of Norway, was probably regarded by Herr Hitler and his generals as a heaven-sent opportunity to launch their Blitzkrieg westward; but it was bound to start some time this month, and the housecleaning which has taken place in London can do nothing but good.

It came as an aftermath of one of the most dramatic debates in the annals of the British Parliament; the Chamberlain Government was on the defensive from the start, and the apologies offered by its spokesmen failed to impress its critics, of whom some of the most vicious sat on the Conservative benches. Mr. Chamberlain must surely have felt some foreboding of impending doom for his Ministry, when his old colleague Colonel Amery ended a bitter speech by pointing a menacing finger at his leader and quoting the angry words addressed by Oliver Cromwell to the Long Parliament in 1653: "You have sat too long here for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say. Let us have done with you. In the name of God, go."

Yet by all accounts Mr. Chamberlain, despite the ferocity of the Opposition's attack, came very near to getting another lease of life. Apparently most of his Conservative critics after speaking their minds about his errors and misfeasances had resolved not to vote against the Government; but when they discovered that a group of exasperated Tory colleagues had got special leave from their units and appeared in uniform determined to vote against the Ministry, they decided to join them in the Opposition lobby. When it was revealed that a Government which had normally a majority of more than 2 to 1 had failed on a vote of no-confidence to muster the support of half the House, the reconstruction of the Cabinet was inevitable, and there was never the slightest chance that Mr. Chamberlain's attempts to enlist the co-operation of the Labor and Liberal leaders would succeed. So his position became untenable and he terminated his hapless régime, which had lasted three years, by resigning and making way for Mr. Churchill, who after being an unsparing critic of his policies had joined the Government as First Lord of the Admiralty after the outbreak of war.

The New Cabinet

Mr. Churchill assumes office with the support of a united nation, as the leaders of the other political parties did not hesitate to promise their full co-operation. He had won their confidence because ever since the Nazis reoccupied the Rhineland he has been preaching, in and out of season, that a desperate menace now faces Europe, and has pleaded manfully for the maintenance of the system of collective security. So he was able without much delay to form a Cabinet which embraces every shade of political opinion, ranging from die-hard Tories like Lord Lloyd to extreme Socialists like Miss Ellen Wilkinson. He did not make a clean sweep of all the old Ministers, and the Conservatives as the largest party still hold the larger share of the offices. But the Laborites and Liberals do not complain about the allocation made to them. Two Labor leaders, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood, are members of the inner War Cabinet of five, which will be free from departmental duties and be charged with the general direction of policy; Mr. Churchill, who also becomes Minister of Defence will preside over it and the other two members are Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary and Mr. Chamberlain, who is given the sinecure office of Lord President of the Council. Presumably it was considered advisable to retain the benefit of his experience as director of the national war effort.

But his chief lieutenant, Sir John Simon, has been relegated to the House of Lords, where as Lord Chancellor he will be concerned with legal duties and have no say in policy, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the next most favored associate of the late premier, has been left out in the cold, as have been Mr. Oliver Stanley, the Secretary for War, and Mr. Leslie Burgin, the Minister of Supply, whose record in this office had been very unsatisfactory, and whose replacement by Mr. Herbert Morrison, the ablest administrator in the Labor ranks, is generally applauded. Each of the fighting departments is provided with new chiefs. Mr. Eden scarcely merits the extravagant eulogies which are bestowed upon him but he knows the Army and as he is industrious should make a good Secretary for War; Mr. A. V. Alexander had experience of the Admiralty as a member of the last Labor Ministry and was well liked by the Navy; while Sir Archibald Sinclair, who takes charge of the Air Ministry, is one of the most level-headed men in British public life.

Mr. Churchill has wisely seen fit to retain the services of Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir John Anderson and Sir John Reith, three Ministers who did not owe their appointments to party services, and he has also kept Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as a representative of the National Labor party. And he has not forgotten the group of anti-Chamberlainite Tories, who stood by him in opposition to the fatal pact of Munich and helped him to expose the errors of the late Ministry. So to Colonel Amery he has assigned the Secretaryship for India,

and to Mr. Duff-Cooper the Ministry of Information, where his experience as a journalist and writer should stand him in good stead. A place has also been found for Lord Lloyd, a reactionary Tory peer who could not stomach Munich. Younger members of the same group like Mr. Richard Law, Mr. Harold Nicholson, Mr. Robert Boothby and Mr. Harold Macmillan are also given minor offices; their talents should long ago have entitled them to promotion but they would not toe the party line when they felt the Government was wrong, and so when junior posts became available they were disregarded, and preferment given to much less able men, who could combine wealth or social position with a willingness to act as subservient flunkies to Ministers.

Upheaval Overdue

The political upheaval in London did not come a moment too soon, and it should bring a variety of benefits in its train. It is an immense and heartening gain that the direction of Britain's policy and war effort is taken out of the hands of the ill-starred group of politicians who by their shortsighted abandonment of the system of collective security embodied in the League of Nations and their obstinate pursuit of the so-called policy of "appeasement" had written some of the most disastrous chapters in British history. Time and again their judgment had been proved utterly wrong, and they had stubbornly refused to listen to the warnings of the best brains in their own party. They had lost the peace which they had hoped to keep by driving a bargain with the Nazis that

the latter would be allowed to work their sweet will east of the Rhine on condition that they left the British Empire intact (if any doubts are entertained on this score read the egregious reminiscences of Sir Neville Henderson), and now they seemed to be in a fair way to lose the war by their feebleness and general mismanagement.

Particularly wholesome will be the effect in the United States, where the stock of the Chamberlain Ministry, never high, has been slowly sinking month by month. By the European correspondents of American papers, by editorial writers and by radio commentators it has been limned continuously as both incompetent and reactionary; it has been pictured as willing to sell democracy and other nations down the river for the placation of Hitler and as being continually hoodwinked by the astute Fuehrer. So there had developed throughout the United States an ingrained disbelief both in the abilities and in the motives of Mr. Chamberlain and his associates, and as long as they remained in power at Downing Street, even ardent American sympathisers with the Allied cause would have kept some reservations in their minds about the wisdom of giving wholehearted co-operation to a country governed by politicians with such an unhappy record.

Moreover Mr. Churchill is in much better odor with the people of the United States than any other British politician; half an American by blood and a frequent visitor to the Republic, he understands the Americans and their viewpoint, and his courage, his versatility, and his high bravura style of oratory combine to win for

him their approval and trust. So it is exceedingly fortunate that he has come to power in Britain at a time when public opinion in the United States is rapidly awakening to the grim realities of the Nazi menace and heretofore rabid isolationists are being converted daily by platoons into keen interventionists.

Effect in South Africa

Again the name of Chamberlain has long had a sinister connotation among the South African Dutch, through their bitter memories of the war of 1899-1902, of which they regarded the late Joseph Chamberlain as one of the prime architects. As long as his son reigned in Whitehall, it was hopeless to expect anything but chill apathy from the mass of the Dutch Afrikaners towards his government and its policies. But his ejection from the Premiership, coupled with the wanton Nazi assault upon Holland, has wrought a great change in Dutch opinion in South Africa, with the result that General Smuts now finds himself able to promise more active co-operation to the Allies than has hitherto been possible.

Then with Labor and Liberal elements in the Cabinet there is opened up a prospect of happier relations with Russia than have prevailed since the Chamberlain Ministry bungled the negotiations with that country so badly a year ago. It would be strange if the Russians viewed with any enthusiasm the idea of a Nazi mastery of Europe west of the Vistula; and if the efforts which have now been launched from London to create a more cordial atmosphere in Anglo-Russian relations are tactfully persevered with, a sympathetic response might come from Moscow.

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A Merry Heart

BY PENELOPE WISE

THE PROVINCIAL LADY IN WAR-
TIME, by E. M. Delafield. Macmillan.
\$2.25.

IT HAS perhaps been rather a bad
week for reading this lively record
of the Provincial Lady's life from last
September until her appointment in
November to a war-time post. Even
the most gallant expression of grit
and humor takes on a certain grim-
ness in the shadow of the current
war news.

The book is in the form and some-
what staccato style of a diary. This
device enables the author to give a
sort of documentary picture of Eng-
land at war: of country life com-
plicated by the presence of more or
less adaptable evacuees, of London
with its hosts of people, also more or
less adaptable, looking for war work,
with its underworld air-raid shelters
and canteens. ("Classical parallel
here with Prosperina's excursion into
Kingdom of Pluto") its blackouts,
its refugees, its atmosphere of con-
fusion, of uncertainty as to what the
next hour may bring forth.

The book is classed as a humorous
novel of the war. It is certainly not
a novel; but it has that humorous de-
tachment, that sense of proportion,
that have characterized E. M. Dela-
field's other books, and which are
typical of English humor at its best.
It reveals perhaps better than a more
pretentious book could do the temper
of the English people under frightful
strain, and it may be that Mrs. Dela-
field has thus written a not unimpor-
tant page in the history of the war.
"Go to bed to the reflection that if
Hitler should select tonight for long-
awaited major attack on London by
air, my chances of survival are not
good. Decide that in the circum-
stances I shall feel justified in await-
ing the end in comparative comfort
of my bed."

The types that float to the surface
in such a time are shrewdly touched



A drawing by L. G. Illingworth for "The Provincial Lady in Wartime".

off: Lady B., who, in full Red Cross
uniform with snow-white veil floating
in the breeze behind her, explains that
she is keeping her house for a hospital
(Officers Only) and that it is there-
fore not available for evacuated child-
ren; Mrs. Winter-Gammon, elderly,
incurably coy and incurably silly, who
sees herself as the life and soul of the
social life of the canteen, yet whose
indomitable good spirits and good
temper make her a not altogether
contemptible figure; the underworld
Commandant, an intensely disagree-
able young woman who finds herself
entirely in her element exercising in
as obnoxious a fashion as possible a
little brief authority; Mrs. Peacock,
the patient, weary, faithful helper in
the canteen; these and the other types
introduced are valid and authentic.

For all its lightness of intention,
the book leaves one's heart quickened
with admiration for the courage and
humor of the English people con-
fronting the hideous reality of war
today.

From the Ukraine

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MARUSIA, translated from the Ukrain-
ian of Hrihory Kvitka by Florence
Randal Livesay. Smithers & Bonellie.
\$2.25.

"MARUSIA" was written just over
100 years ago, and was one of
the first works of literary importance
to be written in the Ukrainian lan-
guage, which had been up to then re-
garded as a species of patois fit only
for humorous and farcical writing.
Had it been written in a more widely
known language, it is hardly possible
that it could have escaped translation
for so long, for it is one of the best
examples of the peasant folk-tale
raised to literary excellence by the
skill of an educated and conscious
artist. Its material is as simple as
possible. Two young people, peasants
but not of the poorest class, fall in
love with that intensity of passion
which only the great poets can make
credible to their hearers or readers—
the passion of a Paul and Virginia, or
of a Romeo and Juliet, the passion
which seems to carry within itself the
seeds of tragedy. The boy is an
orphan, and will be doomed to military
service for a long term if he cannot
find somebody to pay his ransom. The
girl is the only child of her parents,
and these are determined that she
shall not undergo the hardships of a
soldier's wife. They will not, there-
fore, permit the betrothal, and while
the boy is away seeking to make his
way in the world and save himself
from the common lot of a peasant
orphan, the girl is stricken with a
rapid consumption and dies. There is
nothing else except the consummate
art with which the simplicity and
goodness of all these people is pre-
sented, and the depth of passion of
the two young people is suggested,
all in the simplest language and large-
ly by means of the fertile symbolism
with which peasant life and peasant
manners are so plentifully endowed.

Mrs. Livesay, who is one of Can-
ada's most accomplished poets, is al-
ready known by her collection of
translations under the title of "Songs
of Ukraine." Assisted in her render-
ing by Paul Crath and others whose
knowledge of the Ukrainian folk cus-
toms and language must have been
very valuable, she has been able to
avoid self-consciousness and to pre-
serve the true flavor of the folk-story.
The piece has been compared with
"Maria Chapdelaine," but there is a
very pronounced difference; for the
French tale is inevitably reflected
through the eyes of a sophisticated
Parisian, sympathetic with, yet out-
side of, the life that he is depicting;
whereas Kvitka has completely sub-
merged himself in his material, and we
seem to be listening to a story told,
not by an accomplished Russian
author, but by one who is himself a
Ukrainian peasant who has never
traveled more than a mile from his
native village.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

MANY years ago there was a pitcher
from a Michigan league up with
the Toronto ball club—for a few
days. He took part in three or four
games and in that time nobody got
a hit off him. He struck out half
the batters that faced him and either
passed or knocked down the rest.
When the game ended with him the
inevitable loser everybody, including
the pitcher, was in a sort of daze.
We recalled his performances when
reading "Give Thanks to Death" by
Hilea Bailey (McClelland and Stew-
art \$2.25). She is pretty lavish and
has plenty of stuff but what
she needs is control. She introduces
us to a household in which there is
a mad aunt locked in a room, and a
murderess who does in three of the
inmates of the place before being
unmasked. There is plenty of stuff
here. Also she introduces us to
about the cutest lethal weapon we
have yet encountered, to wit a bone
taken out of a roast beef in
which a hollow is drilled and shot
poured in. Then a half crazy dog
picks up the bone and hides it in his
run. The kennel in which the dog
is kept is spoken of as a cage. It
was about at this time the pitcher
was taken out of the box and some-



Judge of Character

Only one man from the
county had ever been sentenced
to be hanged, and he had it
coming to him. When the pris-
oner turned from the bar of
justice, tears filled his eyes, as
he sobbed, "It ain't me I'm
sorry for, it's Judge Renfrew."
... he feels worse about this
than I do."

Unless you had known the
Judge, you might take that
story with a grain of salt. The
fact was that the Judge always
felt he was sitting in judgment,
not on men but on society,
which had so shaped that man's
life to that particular end.

Character implies an ability
to meet the ordinary demands
of life a little better than would
be expected. But the true test of
character is found in emergen-
cies. It is this quality which we
feel distinguishes Quaker State
from other motor oils. It is
purposely made a little better
than seems absolutely neces-
sary. We believe this extra
quality is fully justified by the
extra service it gives you. And
so, with Quaker State, you have
an extra margin of protection
if and when you need it.
Quaker State Oil Refining
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a pretty good story apart from rem-
iniscent characters told by an ex-
tremely competent author.

THE BOOKSHELF

Best Sellers of 1890

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MARIE CORELLI: the Life and Death of a Best Seller, by George Bullock. Macmillan. \$3.75.

RUDYARD KIPLING: a Study in Literature and Political Ideas, by Edward Shanks. Macmillan. \$2.50.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, Teller of Tales, by Eulalie Osgood Grover. Dodd Mead. \$3.00.

IF IN the early nineties it had been customary to publish monthly lists of best sellers in fiction, such a list in any given month would have included Marie Corelli, Kipling and Stevenson. It is equally certain that this list would have been on most occasions headed by Marie Corelli.

Of the three Kipling and Stevenson are immortals. The novels of Marie Corelli are dead as mutton. The immense popularity of her writings in the period between 1886 and 1900 is invariably cited as a major example of the deplorable decline in literary taste in the last years of the Victorian era. The opening of that era witnessed the rise of Charles Dickens; its last years the supremacy of Marie Corelli—an appalling contrast. When in 1895 Methuen's published her ninth novel, "The Sorrows of Satan," its sales far exceeded that of any work by a British novelist up to that time. The records of Scott and Dickens sank into insignificance. Today it is impossible to find a copy, save in some dusty corner of a second-hand store.

Yet Marie Corelli died in 1924, wealthy and firmly convinced that she was the greatest of all fiction writers, and co-equal of Shakespeare as a genius. The amazing thing is that she succeeded in imposing her own estimate of herself on a majority of the fiction-reading public. Among her

admirers she counted Queen Victoria and Edward VII, not to mention Father Bernard Vaughan, Sir Thomas Lipton and other celebrities. She was the living proof that a novelist with a lurid imagination can get a hold on the public without a "good press." So far as is known she never in all her career received a favorable review from any writer or journal of literary standing. Her hatred of critics and journalists was life-long, but she was the shrewdest mistress of publicity on record. She would send copies of her books to eminent persons accompanied by very flattering letters, and when they replied in kind she saw to it that these tributes were published. She hooked Lord Tennyson and Oscar Wilde in that way. Her big play was a high moral stand in connection with the "Sins of Society," which won for her advertisements from the pulpit. Mr. Gladstone, who, in the course of his life, advertised more bad novels than any known Englishman, lauded her "purpose."

Mr. Bullock's narrative of Marie Corelli's literary adventures is very diverting. My personal experience with her novels is that of having once tried to read "The Sorrows of Satan," two pages were enough. Its main purpose was to present the father of evil as a "Man of Sorrows." Her one serious set-back with her public was when a London weekly jocularly mentioned that she was writing a sequel to be known as "The Sins of Christ." Many took the tale literally, and she lost sales.

THROUGHOUT her life she practised mystification about her birth, which Mr. Bullock now clears up for the first time. She was the illegitimate daughter of Dr. Charles Mackay, a very eminent journalist who was editor of the "Illustrated London News" at the time of her birth in 1855. During the American Civil War Mackay was for three years in the United States as correspondent of the London "Times," and his letters did much to create a breach between the two countries. He had three sons born in the early thirties. Two, Charles and Robert, came to Canada and were probably alive when their step-sister was at the height of her fame. A third, Eric Mackay, was a fourth-rate poet who never earned a living and was kept by his father and step-sister. She as a child was "adopted" into the Mackay household, and was known as Minnie Mackay. She always pretended that there was no tie between Dr. Mackay and herself closer than that of adoption, and that her mother was an Italian countess. Her mother was in reality of humble origin and before her death Mackay "made an honest woman of her." Marie (whose regard for the truth was limited) early in her career gained the friendship of Ellen Terry by presenting her with a pair of turquoise earrings, which she said had been given to her imaginary mother by Mrs. Siddons. This was but one of many episodes which showed that her gift for romance was not confined to the printed page.

Mr. Bullock spares his readers details of most of her plots, but that of her first, "A Romance of Two Worlds" (1886), illustrates her mind. A brilliant girl discovers the secret of liquid electricity which used in her bath enables her to transport herself to other spheres. Strangely enough Queen Victoria thought it a good novel.

Marie Corelli throughout her life deliberately obtained publicity, by ec-



STEPHEN LEACOCK, author of "The British Empire" which is discussed on page 3 of this issue (see "From Week to Week").

centric behavior and cold-blooded quarrels. The latter part of her life was spent at Stratford-upon-Avon in a tussle for first place as the glory of the town; though Mr. Bullock admits that "next to God and herself there was no one whom she admired more than Shakespeare." Evidence of her obsession that she was his equal in genius was revealed in her will in which her home "Mason Croft" was richly endowed as a permanent memorial, and rival attraction to the home of Shakespeare. There it stands and gathers dust today!

MR. SHANKS' study of Rudyard Kipling is the most distinguished of the three books under review though it has no piquant revelations like the Corelli volume. The Kipling boom of 50 years ago reflects as much credit on the literary discernment of the late Victorians, as the vogue of Marie Corelli discredits. The answer is of course that in realm of literary appreciation there are many mansions. By 1890 it was recognized that the young Anglo-Indian was an authentic genius, who had enlarged the horizons of English fiction. Something of the same sort had been done a very few years previously (so far as South Africa was concerned) by Olive Schreiner and Rider Haggard, but neither had the hard, clear outlook and imaginative power of Kipling in his Indian tales. But it is a fact that Kipling began to lose caste when he developed duality, and tried to combine the career of a great literary artist with that of an Imperial propagandist. His prestige declined after the publication of his great tale "Kim" in 1901. But Mr. Shanks holds that Kipling was greater in the second half, than the first half of his life.

Today we are in a better position to judge of the validity of Kipling's ceaseless protests against slipshod methods, against the theory of "muddling through," than we ever were. His creed of the "right man for the right job" was undoubtedly sound. He preached it in polemics, fiction and verse. Mr. Shanks points out a curious affinity between him and H. G. Wells in their mutual desire for efficient state organization. His views were authoritarian but he was no Nazi. He died in 1936 when Hitler had been but three years in power, yet already discerned a menace. Nazism had odd consequences for him. From the outset of his career he had used the Swastika on the covers of his books, as an Asiatic symbol, signifying the winds of heaven. When to his anger Hitler adopted it, Kipling abandoned it. To those who imagine him to have been overtaken by time, Mr. Shanks points out that it was he, who in 1914, wrote lines which express the whole situation of the Empire today.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Small Town Scandals

BY W. S. MILNE

KINGS ROW, by Henry Bellmann. Musson. \$3.00.

SOMEWHERE between Chicago and St. Louis is a town that had a population of about five thousand at the turn of the century. Just outside it is a large insane asylum. The town's name is Kings Row. It is the creation of Mr. Bellmann, who says: "Kings Row does not exist. The characters are imaginary." Whether the town he has written of is reproduced or created, is immaterial. As the story unfolds, it takes on an astonishingly vivid and unpleasant life of its own, so that for the reader of this book, the town does unmistakably exist.

The book tells the story of the growth of Kings Row and several characters in it during the twenty years that start with 1890. Its hero is Parris Mitchell, an orphan brought up by a foreign grandmother, well-to-do, so that he had a breeding and background superior to most of his schoolmates. Parris grows up, is tutored by the mysterious Dr. Tower, goes to Vienna to study medicine, and comes back, a mental specialist, to a post at the local mental hospital. This mental hospital is a sort of symbol of the spiritual sickness of the whole town. Kings Row is on the make, and its leading citizens are out to get all non-conformists. Gossip and scandal lead to tragedy, but Parris, falsely accused of using

his position on the asylum staff to make a great deal of money in a real estate transaction, wins the admiration of the townsfolk, who accept the story as evidence that Parris is one of themselves.

The first half of the book sets the stage for the second, in which the plan of the whole book is revealed. The first three hundred pages create the town and sketch the youth of the chief characters; the rest of the book puts the figures in action conditioned by their characters and environment. There are a number of extremely good characterizations, and some genuine humor. A sure balance is maintained between ideas and action, but some of the talk between Parris and Dr. Tower, and later Parris and the priest, is among the best of the book. There is a good deal of pretty grim stuff; indeed some of the story reads as if it were taken from a psychopathologist's case-book. The author takes one painstakingly through most of the usual adolescent nastinesses, and a few more mature ones. There are an idiot, a half-wit, a paranoiac, a sadist, one case of incest, two of suicide, one of murder, one of mutilation, and a vivid description of a hanging. Nevertheless, in spite of its sensational material, the book is, I think, a sincere and thoughtful piece of work, essentially true to its theme, and vividly and competently written.

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Who stands if England fall,
Who dies if England live?

STEVENSON, the third of the "best sellers" I have cited, died in 1894 in the full glory of a fame that still endures. He was but 44, and his literary career had covered 16 years. Neither he nor anyone else realized that the end of things as they were, was but a decade away. His career was the flowering of an age that even for those who lived in those days, has become incredibly remote. He too had enlarged the horizons of British

fiction; and though some of his work is dead much remains alive. The mass of it is imbued with a marvellous quality of personality. Mrs. Grover has a good excuse for adding to the long shelf of Stevenson bibliography. Her book brings no new revelations or conclusions; but it is written "for older boys and girls." Since most of Stevenson's work has a potent appeal for ardent young readers it is singular that such a volume has not previously been attempted. The incidents of his life were immensely varied and interesting, and the whole history of literature presents no finer example of the ascendancy of the human spirit over the handicaps of the flesh. His life story, related in pleasant narrative style, is almost as fascinating as one of his own tales.

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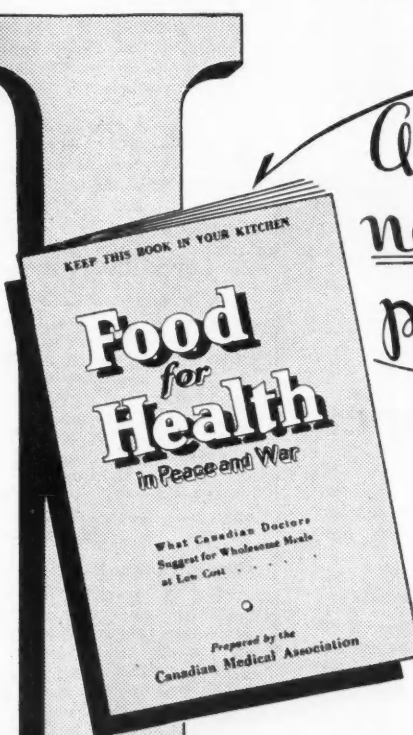
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NEW BRITISH AIR MINISTER. Sir Archibald Sinclair, photographed the morning he began his duties in the new Churchill Cabinet.

LONDON LETTER

Murder of a Bank Holiday

BY P.O'D.

London, May 13th, 1940.

TODAY is Whitmonday—"an' a nice Bank 'oliday we're all 'avin'," as the postman remarked this morning. That's the sort of thing that brings home to the civilian population the horrors of war. Even the professed pacifists among us are looking rather red around the pupil of the eye. They could have forgiven Hitler a lot of crimes—or at least found some sort of excuse for him—but not the murder of a Bank Holiday week-end.

The other great domestic topic of the moment is the Cabinet changes. No mere re-shuffle this time, but a real change. Swapping horses in mid-stream—or mid-torrent, as it is now—is not generally regarded as a very wise procedure. But this particular swap was made swiftly and well, and the general reaction is almost entirely favorable.

People wonder a little at some of the changes, but on the whole they are satisfied that a determined effort has been made to get the right men into the right places, to end dangerous divisions of opinion, and to achieve the utmost concentration of the national energies. Not much comfort for the Nazis in this "political upheaval," as they have tried to represent it!

Thus at 65 Winston Churchill attains the ambition of a life-time. Forty years ago, when he first entered Parliament, shrewd observers were picking him out as a future Prime Minister. But he seemed always just to miss the bus. He held almost every other important post—either in Conservative or Liberal Ministries, for he has been no slave to political consistency—but the great honor continued to elude him, until even he must have given up all hope of winning it. Now the job has called for the man. He was the inevitable choice.

He Loved Everyone

There was one Labor leader who probably would have regretted and opposed the decision of his Party to enter into a coalition government for the united and more vigorous prosecution of the war. He was opposed to the prosecution of any war. He was to the end the convinced and determined pacifist. He spent his long life fighting against fighting—and everyone loved and respected him for it. And that was George Lansbury—"Uncle George"—who died last week at the age of 81.

The epithet "saint" is as freely misapplied as the epithet "genius." I even remember some enthusiastic admirer describing George Moore as "a saint of letters"—which would certainly have astonished and probably annoyed that urbane and ironic artist. But a good many people have called George Lansbury a saint, and the people who knew him best were the people who found least incongruity in it. If love of his fellow-men and complete devotion to their welfare make a man a saint, then George Lansbury came as near being one as a politician can in this imperfect world.

He loved everyone—even the bourgeois! What is more difficult, he believed in everyone. He did not think there was a fundamentally bad man in the world—no man who could not be brought around to see reason and right, if the case were only properly presented to him. For him there was no problem, however vast and however vexed, that could not be settled by all getting together around the conference table and talking it out in kindness and in justice.

He even tried his system personally with Hitler and with Mussolini—not with any conspicuous success. They probably thought him an amiable madman, and wondered hopefully if there were many Englishmen like him. Fortunately for the defence of civilization, there are not.

The weakness of Lansbury—it was also the source of his strength—was that his convictions were based, not on reason, but on emotion. He didn't think, he felt. As Augustine Birrell, in an acid moment, said of him, he "let his bleeding heart run away with his bloody head." But hearts like his, hearts that bleed for poverty and ignorance and suffering, are a lot

rarer in public life than even first-rate heads.

There was a high and honored place for one man like him, though not for many—not in the fierce and ruthless world in which we live just now. But some day—some day soon, let us hope—there will once more be room in public life for people like George Lansbury, people who stand for the quiet and kind and durable things of life. We shall need them.

Explaining the Labor Figures

In this sceptical modern world almost every principle, however sacred, has been assailed by the doubters. But there is one belief to which the world still holds with a pathetic constancy, and that is the belief in statistics. Just count enough heads, just pile up enough figures, and wisdom will be revealed. The Cross was the chief emblem of certain ages, the sword of others. I have sometimes wondered if the adding-machine isn't the chief emblem of this one.

And yet—well, just how valuable are these countless columns, these volumes, these whole libraries of figures that we are forever piling up on every conceivable subject? Do they really mean what they seem to mean? Or are they, for all their impressiveness, just so much mathematical window-dressing, handsome façades to hide vast heaps of unsorted and therefore more or less meaningless detail? Can you, in fact, make them mean almost anything you like?

Take the British unemployment figures, for instance. For years we have been listening to them and reading them. Especially since the beginning of the war have they been dinned into us, until our heads and our hearts have ached over the horrid totals. More than a million unemployed! The figure has varied, of course, but even according to the latest count, made in the middle of March, it stood at 1,120,000.

No getting around that, you might think. It is the boast of the authorities that no other government in the world prepares its unemployment statistics with such comprehensive accuracy. So the figures must mean what they say. But they don't—not in the interpretation that the Minister of Labor puts on them.

He says that there are, in reality, fewer than 500,000 unemployed. He has been explaining the little puzzle to the House of Commons—not entirely to the satisfaction of Opposition Members, who have been criticizing the Government for its failure to make full use of the man-power of the nation.

The meaning of statistics, apparently, is all a matter of the way you look at them. This is the way the Minister of Labor looks at these. Of the 1,120,000 unemployed about 500,000 are merely passing from one job to another—and having a bit of a rest on the way. Add to this 110,000 or so for the people on short time or temporarily stopped. Another 50,000 for the casual workers. And then about 100,000 for the men and women who have put themselves on the registers as applicants for work on national service, and who are gradually being absorbed.

So, you see, though at any given time there are well over a million people out of work, there are only about 450,000 or so unemployed. And of that number about 100,000 must be regarded as practically unemployable for reasons of age or health or other unfitness. Which leaves—but work it out yourself, dear reader. Nothing could be simpler.

Not for a moment do I suggest that the Minister of Labor has been juggling with these unemployment returns. Any vast totals dealing with the activities, or inactivity, of human beings must be subject to large deductions of one kind and another. But one is inclined to ask—with a certain asperity—why, if this is the case, there should not have been more pains taken to make the public understand the real meaning of the figures.

Why should they so often have been handed out in the lump, undigested and unexplained, to the disheartening of the nation—and the encouragement of the enemy?



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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 1, 1940

P. M. Richards,
Financial EditorB. C. Price-Fixing Is
Economic Menace

BY H. F. NICHOLSON

Last week in these columns, in an article which has attracted a great deal of attention, Mr. Reece H. Hague discussed new Province of British Columbia legislation following upon the gasoline war in that province, and emphasized the threat to national unity created by provincial attempts at price-fixing.

This article, by another writer known for his penetrating analyses of current economic problems, carries the discussion further. He says that he is not protesting against socialism, but is protesting against "the destruction of the economic unit which we call the Dominion of Canada, and the substitution for it of nine socialist communities".

It should be noted that when Mr. Nicholson says that he is personally a believer in the theory of "laissez faire", he is not, in any way, referring to control measures taken, or which may be taken, by the Dominion government for the strengthening of Canada's war effort.

WITH the war in the headlines, and with the usual Canadian inability to see the acorns sprouting from which the oak will grow, the Canadian press is, on the whole, treating recent events in connection with the sale of petroleum products in British Columbia as a local squabble between the provincial government and some private companies.

Of course, it is a rather more important case than this. The war is to decide whether individual liberty has any meaning in this world, or whether some octopus of a state is to take each of us and turn him into a cog in a soulless machine. Recently we have heard a great deal of discussion of the sort of world which we are to reconstruct when—and if—we win the war. It might not be a bad idea to take a moment out of our present expert consideration of the details of military strategy and tactics, and give it to a little thought of the very important question of whether, when—and if—we have won this war, the world thus saved is going to be the world which we set out to save.

I assure my readers very solemnly that this will not be the case if the government of British Columbia can fix the price at which private corporations sell gasoline.

"Laissez Faire"

Let me at once say that I am not arguing that the state must be entirely dominated by the theory of "laissez faire"; that there may be no control of economic activity by public authorities, nor that the permission given by the state to individuals or corporations to carry on their business is not to be accompanied by any surrender to state authority.

It happens that I am, by profound conviction, a believer in "laissez faire," as far as we can permit this to operate in every field. I do not believe in socialism, and I suffer from this lack of faith because of the fact that no one has offered any other test than that of profit which will permit us to operate an economic system, without the danger of mistaking our desire to obtain something for our ability to enjoy it.

I am, that is, a very consistent believer in "laissez faire." On the other hand, I am also a believer in popular government, and in organized society, and I recognize very fully that a great many people in this country are socialists at heart, and a great many more sufficiently confident of our ability to elect a government of infinite economic wisdom to make it certain that my ideas will not prevail.

The Economic Unit

My protest against socialistic interference with private business, as it is being practiced in British Columbia in this particular case, is, however, one in which even socialists can and should share. It is not a protest against socialism. It is a protest against the destruction of the economic unit which we call the Dominion of Canada, and the substitution for it of nine socialist communities.

If the Province of British Columbia can order the oil companies to sell their product at a price which they do not approve, then the Province of Prince Edward Island can order British Columbia lumber to be sold in Prince Edward Island at a price which the British Columbia producers of lumber will not approve; the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can order bran, shorts and middlings sold to their farmers, at a price which will be entirely unsatisfactory to the Alberta producers of the wheat from which these are made; Quebec can order Nova Scotia coal to be sold in Quebec at a price which the coal industry of Nova Scotia is unwilling to accept; Ontario can insist on the sale of flour from the wheat of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in Ontario at a price which will return the farmers of that province nothing for their wheat.

That such a condition will arise from the British Columbia incident is not a mere theory. Prince Edward Island has already followed the Pacific

Coast province in providing legislation to permit the control of petroleum product prices. In the province of Quebec milk from Ontario is sold in the City of Montreal at a price which is set by the provincial authorities at Quebec, and the evidence is already quite clear that this system of economic control by provincial authorities is about to spread very rapidly.

Disruption

It must be quite clear, to even the most casual observer, that, in such circumstances, the existence of an economic life for Canada as a whole would be impossible. It is true that, very unwillingly, and in their own words, only temporarily, the oil companies have made a partial surrender to the government of British Columbia, and have reduced the price of their product, and that, for the moment, the existence of Confederation still continues economically, with the price of gasoline a little lower than it was in British Columbia.

I am unfamiliar with the affairs of the oil companies, and it is entirely possible that they can absorb this reduction of price, without passing it back, either in enhanced prices to purchasers in the remaining provinces, or in reductions of wages for their workers, or a default of their bonded indebtedness. It must be obvious, however, that the limits to which this sort of thing can be carried are very visible.

Sooner or later, if gasoline be sold in British Columbia at a lower price than in Alberta, the unthinking clamour of the owners of motorcars in Alberta will tempt some provincial administration to insist on a forced reduction of prices in the foothill province. It is not stretching one's imagination too far to imagine that Mr. Aberhart might be vulnerable to pressure of this sort. Lower prices in Calgary and Edmonton than in Regina and Saskatoon will, sooner or later, produce pressure for action by the government of Saskatchewan.

Increases Elsewhere

Sooner or later, a sufficient amount of the gasoline sold in Canada will have been reduced in price by edict of provincial governments to force the oil companies to raise, or to threaten to raise, the prices in the remainder of the country—if they are to continue in operation at all. The mere prospect of this would, of course, force the administration of even the more conservative provinces—if there be such animals—into action.

The alternative, of course, is for the oil companies to stand to their guns, and to refuse, as they did at first, to sell any petroleum products in British Columbia. The obvious retort to that is that, as the government of British Columbia is now taking authority to do, the province will engage in the petroleum business and sell gasoline at lower prices than the private companies charged. Should this program be successful at all, the consequence would simply be that the other eight provinces would be forced into a similar course, by the pressure of public opinion.

If, on the other hand, this program should be unsuccessful, and British Columbia should experience heavy losses, because of its adventure in this field of commerce, these losses would, on the known experience of the past, be concealed in the public accounts, and, until such time as the province reached final bankruptcy, the public would be given the impression that they were obtaining some benefit from this experiment.

Other Commodities

How certain it is that similar measures will be applied to commodities and services which are both more vital in importance and constitute a larger part of the average citizen's expenditure it is entirely easy to foresee.

Nothing but an extraordinary reversal of present tendencies in public opinion can prevent the British Columbia oil incident from ushering



BETTER SPEED NOW?

in a period during which the Dominion of Canada will cease to exist as an economic entity, and will be replaced by nine Soviet states.

I have said that I am not arguing against the establishment of a single socialist state in Canada. That experiment we have already undertaken. We decided on it when the Dominion government supplanted Mr. D. B. Hanna by the late Sir Henry Thornton as head of the Canadian National Railways. The bankrupt systems had passed into the hands of the state, and, for a time, were operated as bankrupt railways, by a receiver. For some reason concealed from the historian, the decision was taken to substitute for this program one of pretending that the bankrupt railways were not bankrupt, by placing at their disposal the resources of the National government. When the pressure on the Treasury became too great, legislation was passed to readjust the accounts of the railway system, so as to conceal at least a part of the consequences of this socialistic experiment. A fiction

was carefully created that the National Railway system was not really a piece of socialistic machinery at all, but was really an ordinary railway corporation—temporarily financed by the state until the days of halcyon prosperity returned, and the system became profitable.

Trend to Socialism

Despite all these devices, however, it still remains a fact that the government's adventure into the railway field ushered in a period of gradual creation of a socialist state in Canada. The natural resources of the Dominion are sufficiently large to have enabled us to carry this burden for many years, without a total collapse of our public finance. In addition, there has always been the hope, and the possibility, that the trend to socialization might conceivably be reversed. There has been, at all times, a way out of the railway trouble before it became finally disastrous.

(Continued on Page 13)

Wheat—Old Problem
and a New Plan

BY STANLEY CARLISLE

An international wheat agreement could work without direct government interference. But governments would, in their own countries, have to carry out the functions of national cartels which are members of an international cartel.

An interesting world plan for wheat is in much detail presented in a book which is likely to become a standard work on the whole wheat problem (Paul de Hevesy: *World Wheat Planning and Economic Planning in General*. Oxford University Press; price \$12.50).

The break in the wheat price in May has drastically reminded us that one of the major Canadian problems, which is at the same time a major world problem, has not yet found the solution it urgently needs. Many of us may have thought that the war would automatically solve the wheat problem; at least as long as the war lasts. They have now been rudely awakened.

But if war, the great devourer of raw materials, does not bring relief even for the duration, it is not difficult to visualize the increased frictions which will arise when peace returns. These frictions will naturally be greater the longer the war lasts, because nobody, and certainly no government, will rightly stop an expansion of production if it helps the war effort in the belligerent countries, and if it is thought to help agriculture in non-belligerent countries. And the proportion between production and consumption which has gradually been disappearing during the last few years will probably be greater at the close of this war than it has been for a long time.

Wheat's Importance

Considering that by far the greatest part of mankind is still active in agriculture; considering, further, that income from wheat farming is the greatest single contributor to world agricultural income as a whole; and seeing, finally, that the price of wheat exerts a stronger influence on agricultural prices in general than does any other individual agricultural price; it is an amazing testimony of the inadequacy of human intelligence and good will that nothing effective has been done to eliminate fluctuations which

have greatly contributed to the misery of the inter-war period.

This is the more amazing as the problem is comparatively small. It can best be stated briefly in the words which J. M. Keynes used in a memorandum prepared for the Wheat Advisory Committee in February, 1939: "From statistics supplied, the problem of excessive supply of wheat does not appear to be above 10% of the total output at the outside, and may not be more than 7½%."

What the Figures Show

To obtain a more detailed insight let us look at the annual world wheat production and consumption from 1922 to 1938; that is the period in which momentous changes took place in the policies of a number of European countries which had until the last war been great importers of wheat, and which thereafter, for reasons we need not investigate here, expanded their own productions.

WORLD WHEAT FIGURES (excl. U.S.S.R., Iran and China)					
Year	Production in million bushels	Acreage in million acres	Yield per acre in bushels	Consump- tion in million bushels	Imports in million bushels
1922	3,243	226	14.3	3,187	56
1923	3,583	228	15.5	3,291	292
1924	3,169	230	14.2	3,228	63
1925	3,454	242	15.0	3,289	165
1926	3,336	246	14.7	3,428	92
1927	3,724	253	15.2	3,546	178
1928	4,057	269	15.9	3,535	522
1929	3,630	263	14.4	3,599	31
1930	3,803	271	14.9	3,745	58
1931	3,895	269	15.1	3,775	120
1932	3,866	273	14.8	3,600	266
1933	3,832	274	15.1	3,655	177
1934	3,510	268	14.4	3,610	100
1935	3,575	271	14.4	3,653	78
1936	3,548	279	14.1	3,648	84
1937	3,839	289	14.5	3,709	130
1938	4,547	292	16.1	3,852	695

We see that in every year from 1922 until 1933, with the exception of 1924, the production of wheat was greater than the consumption. But the price collapse of 1930 does not find an appropriate explanation if we merely look at the figures of production and consumption; for in 1930 the discrepancy was not greater than in other years. On the contrary, it was, for instance, considerably smaller than in 1928, when a much milder price recession was the consequence of the disproportion. We find a better perspective if we look at some more details.

Year	World net imports in million bus.	World wheat stocks in million bus.	Average price of wheat in U.K. cents per bush.
1922	696	659	111
1923	775	574	101
1924	782	708	130
1925	687	552	140
1926	812	639	134
1927	806	669	125
1928	892	736	106
1929	658	993	93
1930	799	934	62
1931	803	1,023	59
1932	614	1,022	56
1933	536	1,125	48
1934	533	1,186	54
1935	511	942	74
1936	511	784	105
1937	587	567	102
1938	620	630	66

In 1928, when imports (or exports, if you will) were at their highest, production was also at its highest (with the exception of 1938); imports were then 22 per cent of production. When imports were at their lowest in 1935, they were 14 per cent of world production. Here we see one of the reasons why wheat has become a problem; this reason reflects, of course, the tendency of many wheat importing countries to expand their own production.

Result of Depression

But important as this reason is with regard to the whole wheat question, it does not provide an immediate explanation of the 1930 catastrophe. Of course, there is no point in saying that world imports went even up in that year; they did so, naturally, on account of the low price. But whichever way we look at the figures in our tables, it is obvious that the 1930 catastrophe was a direct consequence of the great depression. It was, of course, aggravated by the mounting of accumulated stocks, because the financing of large stocks would naturally be a more difficult task in a depression than in a boom, and the urge for liquidation would naturally be almost irresistible.

The price fall of 1938, on the other hand, was the direct consequence of that year's enormous crop, which sent stocks up to 1194 million tons at the beginning of 1939. (All figures in the tables refer to crop years; that is to say 1938 means 1937/8, etc. But "stocks" refer to the beginning of August of each year.)

(Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Canada's Job Today

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE vast majority of Canadians, individually and collectively, are ready to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary to win the war. They are willing to work harder and longer, pay bigger taxes, do without a new suit or a holiday, and even permit themselves to be bossed around much as their enemies are, if these things will help. Anything to beat Hitler—even a temporary sacrifice of the freedom for the eventual survival of which the democracies are fighting. Tell them what is required, and they will respond cheerfully. They want to be told, so that they can get on with the war.

This is the spirit of Canada today. It's a spirit which—given time for its translation into a sufficiently vigorous war effort—should eventually result in victory.

But, unfortunately, it's a spirit which can also get us into trouble. And it very likely will, if we don't deliberately exercise our judgment at this time.

It may be necessary—it appears to be necessary—to employ more or less totalitarian methods for a total war against our totalitarian enemy. It seems that to beat the enemy—to keep him from beating us—we have got to construct a war machine as powerful, as deadly, as complete and cohesive as his own. If we can do so before he batters us into submission with his own amazing machine constructed through the years while we sat twiddling our thumbs and hoping for the best, we shall win because we have almost inexhaustible resources which he lacks, moral as well as material. We are bound to win a long war.

Immediate Action Needed

The job now before Canada and the other Allied countries—and the Allies' supporters, such as the United States—is the immediate construction of planes and tanks and other needed equipment on as vast a scale as possible. The greatest need, apparently, is planes—the planes and the men to fly them. Production of them as quickly as possible must now be Canada's central purpose. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way. Red tape must be cut away without hesitation. If normal Parliamentary methods of procedure delay the campaign, they must be short-circuited by the delegation by Parliament of adequate win-the-war powers to a War Board or even to an individual.

That seems to be more or less the course that is clearly indicated for Canada today. The need for the aid Canada can give is great; the time in which any aid can be effective is, perhaps, all too short. Canadians are waking up to this fact and demanding that the government show more vigor.

But, even at a time like this, it is advisable to exercise caution and discrimination in the matter of assigning powers to wartime dictators. The spirit of sacrifice is never very discriminating, and therein lies danger. Let us make sure that final control remains with Parliament, assigning powers only for limited periods renewable by Parliament. And, while cheerfully co-operating with the exercise of power by the federal war authority, let us be careful not to permit any usurpation of power by any lesser authority.

No Sectionalism

It might happen that while the Ottawa authority is busy running the war, the provincial governments—British Columbia and Alberta, perhaps—might use the psychological opportunity to construct economic fences around their respective borders. Let us have any price and cost control done from Ottawa. Let us not tolerate any more such actions as that of British Columbia in respect of gasoline. If the law permits it, the law should be changed, for it is clearly disruptive of national unity. In short, if the circumstances of the moment compel us, in the interests of national and Empire safety, to submit to arbitrary rule, let us make sure that it is national and not sectional arbitrariness.

The peril to the Empire is so tremendous, the needs of the moment so great, that normal considerations of economy in financing must not be allowed to hinder the national effort. Winning the war must come before everything else. But here too, there is no reason for self-delusion. For instance, one of the reasons for putting through unemployment insurance at this time is said to be that of giving the government the use of the receipts from it, for the financing of the war. Nothing could be more mischievous.

Obviously, if the government spends the receipts in such fashion, it cannot use them to build the reserves necessary to make the unemployment insurance scheme sound, and the latter would become not insurance but only a dole, such as years ago wrought such havoc on national finances and public morale in England. Let the government, instead, finance the war by taxes and borrowing—the public will support it.

Canada can face the facts, whatever they may be, and do what is necessary for victory. Canada is that kind of a nation. And only by facing facts shall we succeed in avoiding silly, costly and unnecessary errors.



It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

ad of Bralorne which last year established new records for production, profits, ore reserves and net current assets. The ore position is the best in the mine's history. Earnings seem likely to be sustained for

(Continued on Next Page)

Origin of "BACHELOR"

A certain amount of doubt exists around the origin of the term "bachelor" on a sheepskin or marriage license. But there is not the slightest doubt about the meaning of "Bachelor" on a cigar band! There it guarantees 100% Havana filler and, like a flag, indicates a long and proud tradition of excellence. Yet the price is only 10c.

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you can obtain adequate indemnity against sickness, accident and accidental death at extremely attractive rates from the "Protective of Granby", the only all-Canadian company offering this insurance exclusively to Masons.

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Head Office: Granby, Que.

Dividend Notices

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd of June, 1940.

F. G. WEBBER, Secretary,
Montreal, May 22, 1940.

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

6 1/2% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

A dividend of one and five-eighths per cent (1 5/8%) per share, being the dividend for the quarter ending May 31, 1940, has been declared and authorized to be paid on June 15, 1940 to all preference shareholders of record who transfer agents of the Company at the close of business on May 31, 1940.

By order of the Board,
A. W. GIBB, Secretary,
Winnipeg, May 18, 1940.

DOMINION Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A dividend of One and Three Quarters per cent (1 3/4%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1940, payable 15th July, 1940, to shareholders of record 29th June, 1940.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER, Secretary,
Montreal, May 22nd, 1940.

DOMINION Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1940, payable 2nd July, 1940, to shareholders of record 15th June, 1940.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER, Secretary,
Montreal, May 22nd, 1940.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 332

EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 61

A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 17th day of June, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of June, 1940.

DATED the 25th day of May, 1940.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

CANNED FOOD

CANADA is an important source of world supply of canned goods. Canadian exports of canned foods recently reached nearly twenty million dollars. The largest item in Canada's exports of canned foods is canned salmon. The Dominion imports a considerable volume of canned vegetables and fruits which are mostly of varieties not grown in Canada.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

some years at least, and at the recent annual meeting officials were optimistic regarding not only the main property but also the wholly-owned subsidiary in Nevada.

Production at Wright-Hargreaves continues at a high rate with development work at depth reported as proceeding most satisfactorily, and on the 6,000-foot horizon, second deepest in tehmine, proving particularly favorable. The earnings in the year ending August 31, 1939, were little changed from the previous twelve months, when they were the best in the company's history. At that date net current assets of \$5,647,884 were reported and ore reserves having a gross value of close to \$28,000,000.

DISTILLERS-SEAGRAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to buy Distillers Corporation-Seagrams common stock and would like to have your opinion of the stock. Do you think the dividend will be continued? I have heard so much about these companies, that is, brewing companies, etc., taking a licking during war time that I would like to have the word of someone who knows before I spend my good money on the stock of any one of them.

—K. B. D., Toronto, Ont.

The common stock of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams has better than average appeal as an income speculation. I would say that it is an odds-on bet that dividends will be continued at a rate equal to \$2 per share in American currency.

Net in the 6 months ended January 31, 1940, was equal to \$3.17 per common share, against \$2.20 per share in the corresponding period of 1939. While I don't think you can expect earnings to continue at that gait, you can, nevertheless, look forward to full-year results which will top the \$3.29 a share of the 1938-1939 year. I make that prediction despite the fact that per share earnings in the second quarter fell off to \$1.31 from the \$1.48 shown in 1939; first quarter earnings were equal to \$1.86 per share against 72 cents in the similar period of 1939.

You have not been misinformed: brewing and distilling companies do suffer in wartime: from higher taxes, to which they are particularly vulnerable, and from rising production costs. However, since American sales account for 95 per cent of the business of Distillers-Seagrams, I don't think you need worry about that angle.

DOMINION PORCUPINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Any information you may have on Dominion Porcupine Mines would be greatly appreciated.

—S. T. F., Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Porcupine Mines holds 40 acres adjoining McIntyre Porcupine on the north, and 80 acres east of Pamour Porcupine. The claims have locational interest. Surface exploration as well as extensive diamond drilling has been done on the claim north of McIntyre from which some encouragement was reported.

The company owns its own diamond drill and proposes further drilling from the McIntyre property to enter the Dominion Porcupine ground at depth. The capitalization is 3,000,000 shares and approximately 2,000,000 remain available for financing. Earlier in the year it was reported that cash on hand was close to \$3,000 with no liabilities.

NEW BOOKS

Market Speculation

BY W. A. McKAGUE

HOW TO TRADE IN STOCKS, by Jesse L. Livermore. Collins, Toronto. 133 pages. \$2.75.

YOU can't make profits through inside information, or by the logic of cause and effect. "If you wait until you have the reason given you, you will have missed the opportunity of having acted at the proper time!" The only reason an investor or speculator should ever want to have pointed out to him is the action of the market itself. Whenever the market does not act right or in the way it should—that is reason enough for you to change your opinion and change it immediately. Remember: there is always a reason for a stock acting the way it does. But also remember: the chances are that you will not become acquainted with that reason until some time in the future, when it is too late to act on it profitably.

There are two approaches to stock market speculation. The one which wants to know about sales, and earnings, and other reasons for higher or lower valuation, is cast aside by this author, as the above quotation reveals. The other is the technical approach, which seeks, from the action of the stock itself, a guide to its future. Of course there are many technical methods, of which the Dow theory is the best known. Mr. Livermore presents a different one.

It should be explained that Jesse L. Livermore's name is synonymous with large scale speculation, in which he early acquired the title of "the millionaire boy plunger," and in which he has had forty years' experience—



HANDS ONCE IDLE are being put to work by the British government, which is recruiting and training 40,000 formerly unemployed men for the metal and engineering industries; they will take their places in the arms factories within the next year. Here, at Waddou—one of the fourteen Ministry of Labor Training Centres — are men from every conceivable trade receiving instruction.

not always with success, but at least with survival. He has been big enough to handle millions at a time, and to maintain his private board room.

The book comprises several chapters on the whys and wherefores of speculation, with several personal anecdotes. Then it sets forth what is termed "The Livermore Market Key," with complete explanatory rules, and charts which use United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel, from early 1933 to February, 1940, for purposes of illustration. Mr. Livermore explains how he determines "pivotal points," and six point movements as the basis for determining trends. These trends are termed: Upward trend, downward trend, natural rally, natural reaction, secondary rally, and secondary reaction, these six columns being all that are necessary to apply his plan to any one stock. Incidentally, he sticks to figures rather than to graphs, so that he is far removed from the "chartist" school.

It would be presumptuous to attempt to fully explain his system in this review, but we have to admit that he does it clearly and conclusively, so that any one who wants a ready-made plan can have it, and then can apply it to a few stocks with a little book and a pencil. Whether it works with all stocks, or with certain stocks at all times, we can not say. In these days of restrictions, and of tottering fundamentals, any system can be doubted. But if there is a future in any degree similar to the past, Mr. Livermore's plan may, through the publication of this book, have a substantial following.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

ALBERTA'S total oil production, for the first four months of 1940, is 2,284,683 barrels, an increase of 518,650 barrels over the corresponding period last year.

Figures just released by F. K. Beach of the Alberta Department of Lands and Mines shows April production to be 617,271 barrels, an increase of 60,861 over March. Among the top-ranking producers for April is Home-Millerville No. 2 with 14,523 barrels, Anglo No. 7 with 13,838 barrels, Home-Millerville No. 4 with 12,608 barrels, Royallite No. 43 with 12,034 barrels and Anglo-Canadian No. 6 with 11,820 barrels.

I am told that Turner Valley processed products are now temporarily supplying the entire Manitoba market. However, it is not expected that the present proration schedule will be changed immediately to meet this increased demand, caused by supplying the Manitoba market. Supplies will be obtained from the large accumulated stocks on hand and from the several new wells presently being brought into production. These new wells will possibly increase the Turner Valley field's allowable from its present quota of 18,000 bbls. a day to around 21,000 bbls.

In the past the Manitoba market has largely been supplied by Illinois crude. According to press dispatches this great field is now producing nearly a half million barrels a day. A few weeks ago the weekly increase in production, in the Illinois fields, was about 17,000 bbls.

A continuous production test, for 14 days, using a short-stroke pump, at the Franco-Battleview No. 2 well, showed it to be producing in excess of 120 barrels per day at the end of the 14th day, as against an initial flow of 100 barrels. The possibilities of this field can better be appreciated when compared with the Cut Bank field in Montana.

The producing horizon at Cut Bank is around 3,000 ft. as against 1,850 ft. at Battleview. The average flush production of the 470 odd wells in the Cut Bank field is around 40 barrels per day. The gravity of the oil at Cut Bank is around 30 A.P.I. as against 15 at Battleview. The cost of

drilling the Franco Battleview No. 2 well is shown at \$12,500 as against an average cost of \$22,500 for Cut Bank wells.

As this is written the Standard of B.C. Stevedore is just starting a production test. This Stevedore area and the Battleview area are worth watching.

B.C. Price-Fixing Is Economic Menace

(Continued from Page 11)

Hopes of avoidance of disaster by either of these roads, once the provinces engage in socialism, are obviously vague, and even the socialist will agree with me on this point. However great the natural resources of any Canadian province, they are not, in our present state of development, sufficient to enable that province to exist as an independent economic entity. The maintenance of Confederation is a minimum requirement, and the Dominion itself none too large an economic entity. If inter-provincial trade is to be wiped out, then no province, and no group of provinces, can hope to exist as a modern community of the present day occidental type.

Therefore, the ability which the Dominion as a whole has shown to absorb and conceal the losses of its socialistic adventure is not at the disposal of the individual provinces.

On the second point—that of a possible retreat from an adventure which obviously fails, the difference between the two cases is equally obvious. With the Dominion still functioning as an economic entity, there is the possibility of any individual socialistic adventure being abandoned, but the complexity of the situation which will result from the establishment of nine Soviet states will be such that any hope of successful repentance is denied us. It is possible to conceive of the Dominion government withdrawing from its present active participation in the conduct of railway transportation. This is a matter of liquidating a single governmental enterprise. It passes the bounds of ordinary imagination, however, to conceive of a successful solution of the problem of liquidating, for example, nine provincial gasoline undertakings, nine provincial milk trusts, nine provincial bread authorities, and so ad infinitum.

I do not pretend to know what is to happen in this case, but I can at least state, quite definitely, that, however the war turns out in Norway or around the Dodecanese Islands, the struggle against the totalitarian state is lost in Canada—unless the unexpected miracle occurs, and the Dominion government, despite its own record of socialistic adventure, stops the provinces from taking Canada apart.

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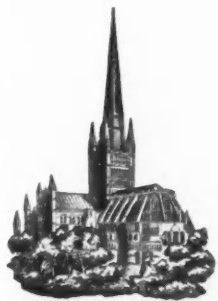
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Concerning Insurance

Surety Bonds, Insurance Policies

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While the theory of insurance is the distribution of the losses of the few over the pocketbooks of the many, the theory of suretyship anticipates no losses and is undertaken on the assumption that a principal, presumed to be good for the amount of liability accepted on his behalf, stands between the surety and loss. Thus what is called the premium for a surety bond is perhaps more aptly described as a service charge.

Under a surety bond, the liability of the bonding company does not arise until the principal has defaulted, and the obligee cannot force the company to set aside funds to take care of a loss until a default has occurred. A judgment secured by the obligee against the principal is not necessarily proof that the bonding company is liable, as the company becomes liable only when the obligee can prove failure on the part of the principal to discharge his obligation or pay the debt as agreed upon.

IT SHOULD not be overlooked that there is a difference between suretyship and insurance which is not always understood even by many of the applicants for surety bonds. When a person takes out an insurance policy, there is established between him and the insurance company the relation of insured and insurer. When a person takes out a surety bond, instead of the relation of insured and insurer, there is established the relation of principal and surety.

Thus the surety or guarantee bond he obtains is not for his own protection but for the protection of a third party, called the obligee, to whom the applicant for the bond is bound as principal and the surety company as surety. For example, when a contractor secures a contract bond in connection with the construction of a building, the obligee is the owner of the building, and the relation between the contractor and the surety company is that of principal and surety, since both execute the bond.

Sometimes courts refer to surety companies as insurance companies, but they mean that they are insurers so far as the obligees are concerned. As regards the applicants for the bonds, however, they remain sureties, and are accordingly entitled to indemnification and exoneration from those who are bound as principals upon the bonds.

At the same time a surety company cannot make a separate and independent settlement under a bond in conflict with the interests of the principal without impairing its legal right to exoneration. When the principal is insolvent, this right may not be valuable, but when the principal is solvent, or has given the surety company the indemnity agreement of a solvent indemnitor, then the surety is strictly bound, and must leave the obligee to establish his claim in a manner which will bind both principal and solvent indemnitor before it can settle and pay, as otherwise it will forfeit its security.

Precarious Position

It is to be noted that the surety company is in the precarious position that the bond on which it must pay to the third party, the obligee, will be construed by the courts as an insurance policy, while the security of the personal indemnitor will be construed *strictissimi juris* because he is a personal surety.

Under an insurance policy, as a rule, the insured who pays the premium recovers the amount of the loss, if there is a loss, whereas under a surety bond the applicant, who pays the premium, does not recover the loss, but on the contrary, if he is solvent, he pays it. If he is insolvent and the surety company pays the loss, it is not paid to the applicant for the bond but to a third party.

Another difference between suretyship and insurance has been pointed out before. In the case of fire insurance, for instance, when a conflagration takes place the insurance companies often find themselves confronted with a tremendous loss, but all this loss is paid to the insured whose buildings have been damaged or destroyed, and the money is almost invariably used immediately to replace the burned structures, so that the fire insurance companies continuing to insure the rebuilt area may eventually recover from their premiums in subsequent years the whole amount paid out for the conflagration.

On the other hand, surety companies make no payments to those from whom they receive premiums, but make all their payments to third parties, so that their payments do not tend to restore the field from which they derive their premiums. They must, therefore, secure their premiums in advance in adequate volume to take care of their losses, because they cannot look forward to recouping their losses from subsequent premium earnings.

Public Contracts

This is made clear in the case of bonds furnished in connection with public construction for highways, public buildings, sewers, subways, tunnels, waterworks, etc. The premiums on these bonds must be fixed in advance, and must yield sufficient revenue to recoup surety companies for losses which may be expected on such construction projects.

When the contracts are let and the bonds executed, the surety companies are committed irrevocably to a guarantee of performance of the contracts

for the contract price and of payment of the contractors' debts for labor and material. If the premiums received are inadequate, their losses will never be recovered by way of future contract bonds on the same work.

Surety companies are thus clearly distinguished from fire insurance companies, which go on collecting premiums from the same area year after year and generation after generation. Apart from any loss that may be paid under it, a corporate surety bond is rightly regarded as an instrument of intrinsic value. Thus, if it is a contract bond it enables the contractor to qualify on a public contract, while if it is an administrator's bond it enables the applicant to qualify as an administrator.

Although the loss experience on surety bonds is subject to very wide fluctuations, so that past experience is often altogether unreliable in estimating future losses, yet this intrinsic value of the surety bond remains relatively stable, and is regarded as the strongest influence in stabilizing rates. But it is generally admitted that surety underwriters have a problem very different from that of insurance underwriters.

Competition

Surety underwriters are offering corporate suretyship in competition with personal suretyship and with collateral and other means of furnishing security. They must offer it at a price the public can afford to pay. It would appear that there is a "market price" which cannot be greatly changed by bad experience.

As already intimated, surety underwriters cannot rely solely on the experience of the past in fixing premiums for the future. They must be expert analysts in order to discern the factors from which loss may be expected. They must study the text of the contract and of the bond, because, where their terms are not fixed by statute or regulation, they are almost always fixed by the obligee or

(Continued on Next Page)

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The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., recently added this International Model D-15-M, 102-inch wheelbase Truck with Metro body to its fleet in Toronto.

Beauty, utility, economy, easy handling, driver comfort, and safety are among the many features that put these International Trucks with Metro Bodies far ahead of the field.

These handsome All-Steel Streamlined Delivery Trucks have double the cubic capacity of the standard panel body on the same wheelbase length. They are unusually easy to load and unload, and to work in and out of. Their ease of handling and parking, wide-angle vision, roomy driver compartment, and load accessibility contribute greatly to elimination of driver fatigue.

Ask the International dealer or branch for a

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1923	FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	1,046,562.
1911	CONSOLIDATED FIRE & CASUALTY INS. CO.	857,171.
1910	MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CO.	17,070,980.
1851	PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	7,912,269.
1918	BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE CO.	4,415,013.
1910	JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	7,014,075.
1865	MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.	4,969,546.
1873	LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	1,401,565.
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TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



Wheat—Old Problem and a New Plan

(Continued from Page 11)

Seeing, then, the normal connection between production, consumption, and stocks; and the abnormal aggravation of this relation in times when stocks are accumulated in a boom, and have to be liquidated in a depression; it is quite obvious that only permanent international co-operation can bring about normal price fluctuations, and eliminate the abnormal fluctuations which have occurred, are occurring, and will occur unless something effective is done.

Governmental Influence

Many people are still arguing that the calamities of the thirties were due to government interference; whereas others argue that government interference was due to the calamities. Both arguments seem to be beside the point. All relevant evidence shows that governments have not interfered with the volume of wheat produced; at least not during the whole period, and when they interfered with output, not with the whole world output. From looking at the figures as they are, no one could conclude that interference had taken place at any particular time. Naturally one could see it if one looked at the figures of individual countries.

But to whatever extent individual farming communities may have benefited from government measures, there has during the whole inter-war period been a discrepancy either way between world production and world consumption of wheat which was promptly reflected by the price. When individual governments curtailed their own production, they had to pay for it, and there was no influence on the world wheat position.

But even in their own countries government measures are, in the absence of international agreement, bound to be greatly prejudiced by the well-known experience that wheat production increases when prices rise, but does not decrease when prices fall. It may be said that the reason of this phenomenon is, partly, that governments have spoiled their farmers in that farmers know that their government will step in if prices fall, and they do not decrease production. To argue this point out may be well for those who are opposed to government interference in any shape or form, and who feel that Canada would at least export 300 million bushels a year if there was no interference.

International Cartels

However, even they who argue like this may not be opposed to an international scheme if it would eliminate excessive price fluctuations. For such a scheme is quite feasible without direct government interference, although it would naturally have to be negotiated by governments. But, apart from this technicality, it could work like many other international associations which have nothing to do with governments.

There remains, however, this difficulty. International cartels which control international exports can and must enforce upon their members a control of production. This is normally done by national cartels which are members of the international cartel. What could, then, in wheat farming take the place of a national cartel? Nothing but government regulation. Whatever dogmatists may think of government interference, one thing is sure: the wheat problem cannot be solved without it. Again we must leave it to the dogmatists to argue it out whether or not this would necessarily be a legitimate pretext for extending government interference to other spheres. We must proceed here with the international solution of the wheat problem.

Paul de Hevesy's Plan

A most comprehensive and detailed plan to this end has just been presented by Mr. Paul de Hevesy, a former Hungarian Minister, in his book "World Wheat Planning." Apart from the merits or otherwise of the Plan, and in spite of the fact that a number of ideas in the book are open to objections, Mr. Hevesy's book is certain to become one of the standard sources of information on the wheat question. Its wealth of material, especially on over two hundred pages of appendices, is enormous, and is presented in a methodical manner which renders its use very facile.

This is a summary of Mr. Hevesy's

International Wheat Agreement in his own words:

- Allotment of export quotas, for import into European countries only;
- The obligation for all quantities exported to, and imported by, a European country to be covered by certificates (issued by the International Wheat Board, to be established);
- The export quotas to be expressed not in quantities, but in percentages of the total European demand;
- The aggregate of the export quotas always to be kept equal to the total European demand;
- The certificates to be negotiable;
- Entirely free export to extra-European countries.

Mr. Hevesy takes pains to repeat frequently that there is no government interference whatever in this plan. But, although he holds that every government is, internally, free to do as it pleases, and to do nothing if it pleases, he realizes that, if his plan were adopted, some form of output regulation would probably be introduced in all countries which would be signatories. Indeed, if we see that there is not one wheat-producing country in the world whose government does not interfere with wheat, this interference would certainly be turned out on the basis of international co-operation.

Acreeage Adjustments

Mr. Hevesy has made very interesting calculations with regard to, what he calls, "Logical Acreeage Adjustments for Wheat-exporting Countries." By this he means the acreeage which all wheat-exporting countries ought to have in order to harvest only that volume of wheat whose coming on the world's markets would prevent excessive price fluctuations. In 1937, for instance, the actual acreeage of 18 exporting countries was 316 million acres, whereas the logical acreeage would have been 290 million acres, that is 26 million acres, or 8 per cent, less. In Canada the actual area was 25.57 million acres, and the logical area would have been 22.72 million acres, that is 2.85 million acres, or 11.1 per cent, less.

The greatest percentage reduction (apart from Uruguay), namely 13.54 million acres, or 16.7 per cent, would have been necessary in the United States. In fact, the United States reduced their area in 1938 by 18.5 million acres.

In spite of this, as our first table shows, total world acreeage increased in 1938, and this indicates one of the difficulties of settling the problem without international co-operation; as soon as one country voluntarily restricts its area, other countries try to take advantage by increasing their areas.

Mr. Hevesy knows, of course, that "logical acreeage for one country is no guarantee at all of a logical crop in that particular country. But logical acreeages for all exporting countries, owing to the relative stability of their total yield, mean a situation approaching the logical crop for all these countries taken together."

We have then before us the fact that under Mr. Hevesy's plan a far-reaching wheat equilibrium seems to be possible of attainment, irrespective of what individual producers would do at home. Naturally, it would pay them to do the logical thing, but if they did not do it, the plan itself would not be disturbed.

Is Plan Acceptable?

Is this plan then acceptable as it stands?

The plan is fundamentally based on the correct assumption that the demand for wheat is highly inelastic. Our first table shows that the consumption of wheat moves within comparatively narrow limits, the increase in 1937 and 1938 mainly having been caused by extraordinary political circumstances.

But the plan is also based on the assumption that logical acreeage will produce a logical crop. This assumption has badly been shaken by the great rise in the yield per acre in 1938. There is general agreement that, in the long run, the yield will go on improving, and the question is what this means with regard to a plan like Mr. Hevesy's.

The question is, of course, that of the management of stocks. Supposing the plan had been in operation in 1938, and the 1938 acreeage had been found logical at the beginning of the season; it would have been found logical on a yield of about 14.5 bushels per acre, the 1937 yield. In 1939 there would have been carried out a reduction of the logical area so as to adapt it to the higher 1938 yield. But the stocks would still have been there. Who would have to carry them?

The yields will certainly move differently in various countries. If now, as Mr. Hevesy suggests, the export quotas should be calculated on the basis of trade with Europe which the exporting countries have had over the last fifteen years, a country which could produce a higher yield than other countries would have to curtail its acreeage correspondingly more.

Now, a higher yield means naturally lower production costs. Thus the country with higher yields will, notwithstanding the reduction of its area,

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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Concerning Insurance

(Continued from Page 14)

by agreement between the obligee and the principal. They must take into account not only the relations of the parties to each other, but also the condition of the security markets and likewise their principal's financial responsibility, past, present and future.

Thus the future of any company engaged in the surety business must depend upon the skill of its underwriters and the adequacy of the premium rates. One well-known authority advises surety companies to avoid guarantees of long-time leases, mortgage bonds and the continued solvency of financial institutions for years to come, as no past experience can justify them and no present analysis can determine the factors which in a long period of time will affect them.

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THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 1940

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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W. TAYLOR-BAILEY, W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

Gentlemen:—

The financial position of your Company at 27th April, 1940, and the results from operations for the year ended that date, are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Net Profit for the year amounted to \$576,861.84 after providing for depreciation and reserve for Government taxes. As your Company's fiscal year closed after the 31st March, 1940, it is liable for taxes under The Excess Profits Tax Act for which provision has been made.

Net capital additions during the year amounting to \$218,819.16 will result in more economical operations.

Your Directors announce with deep regret the death of their colleague, Jas. W. Pyke. He served your Company faithfully for twenty-five years; twenty years as Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. His sound advice and wise counsel based on his knowledge of the Company's affairs will be greatly missed. Mr. W. Taylor-Bailey has been elected to fill the vacancy on the Board.

Your Directors again commend and express their appreciation of the loyal and co-operative effort and support of the officers and employees in conducting the affairs of the Company.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, President.

Three Rivers, Que., 18th May, 1940.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 27th April, 1940

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 288,430.40	
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds, with interest accrued, less Reserve (Market Value \$1,126,635.39)	1,033,516.64	
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Reserve	624,164.35	
Inventory of Raw Cotton partly manufactured and Manufactured Stock, Supplies, Chemicals, etc., as determined and certified by the Management, and valued as to Raw Cotton at cost or market value whichever was the lower and as to Merchandise and Supplies at average cost or less and not over replacement value, less Reserve	963,764.92	\$2,909,876.31
Property:		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off	9,517,884.02	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	3,352,810.04	4,165,073.98
Investments:		
Marketable Securities:		
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies with interest accrued	23,651.59	
(Approximate Market Value \$26,616.11)		
Non-Marketable Securities:		
5,500 Shares St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills, Ltd., Common Stock, being the whole issue	221,160.26	
Sundry Investments	10,780.00	235,591.85
Deferred Charges:		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.	66,715.56	
		\$7,397,257.70

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts and Bills Payable	\$ 237,966.39	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	74,516.35	
Accrued Government and Municipal Taxes	492,238.62	
Bond Interest Accrued	23,797.35	
4% First Mortgage Bonds due 1st February, 1941	175,000.00	\$1,003,519.31
Deferred Liabilities:		
For Machinery and Equipment Purchases and Plant Alterations	311,620.20	
First Mortgage Bonds:		
Authorized	\$4,100,000.00	
Issued: Series "A"		
1% Serial Bonds dated 1st February, 1936—maturing \$175,000.00 in each of the fifth to twelfth years	\$1,100,000.00	
Less: Bonds maturing 1st February, 1941	175,000.00	1,225,000.00
4½% Fifteen Year Bonds dated 1st February, 1936	1,000,000.00	2,225,000.00
Capital Stock:		
Authorized:		
105,000 Shares of No Par Value.		
Issued:		
69,903 Shares fully paid	2,000,000.00	
Earned Surplus:		
General Reserve	500,000.00	
Balance as at 27th April, 1940	1,357,118.10	1,857,118.10
		\$7,397,257.70

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, Directors.
HUGH MACKAY

Montreal, 15th May, 1940.

Verified, subject to our report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Profit and Loss Account

For the Year Ended 27th April, 1940

Net Profit for the year ended 27th April, 1940—before providing for the undistributed items	\$1,719,546.71
Interest on Investments	17,822.90
	\$1,737,369.61
Depreciation on Property and Plant	\$ 490,115.81
Bond Interest	104,722.01
Directors' Fees	6,380.00
Legal Fees	2,913.96
Executive Salaries	37,030.20
Reserve for Investments	80,000.00
Reserve for Government Taxes	438,345.79
	1,160,507.77
Net Profit for the year transferred to Surplus Account	\$ 576,861.84

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at 27th April, 1940

Balance at Credit 29th April, 1939	\$ 876,722.40
Net Profit for the year ended 27th April, 1940	576,861.84
	\$1,453,584.24
Deduct: Dividends Paid	96,466.14
	\$1,357,118.10

ELECTRIC RIDGES

ELECTRIC power is widely used in Canada for the operation of domestic appliances and conveniences and thus makes a noteworthy contribution to the standard of living of the Canadian people. It is estimated that approximately 62 per cent of the Dominion's population have electric services in their homes for lighting, cooking, refrigeration, water-heating, air conditioning, operating household appliances and for providing forced draught for heating purposes. The proportion of total electrical energy

produced which is used for domestic purposes is relatively small; but the total runs to two billion kilowatt hours annually, while the revenues derived from this source amount to over thirty-nine million dollars. A great variety of electrical appliances and conveniences for the home is manufactured by Canadian industries and there is a considerable import and some export of these instruments.

Ontario is the chief centre of manufacture in Canada of concentrated milk products.

British Industry and Regimentation

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Although Britain still has a considerable volume of unemployment, a shortage of skilled labor is developing in various war-essential industries. Mr. Layton complains that insufficient has been done toward transferring workers from other, less necessary, industries and toward the training of workers. Many more women could be used.

Also there is need for improvement in the system of supplying materials for war industries. It often happens, he says, that planning at one stage is ineffective because of the lack of planning at some preceding stage. Despite progress already made, a more effective regimentation of the country's industrial resources is required.

IF IT IS foolish to go to war in a tennis shirt then it was wrong of Britain's Ministry of Labor to congratulate itself so thoroughly on the fact that by the middle of April unemployment had been brought to the lowest since 1920. Great Britain had been at war nearly eight months when the figure of 972,695 unemployed appeared, and during that time the Armed Forces had absorbed a substantial proportion of the country's available supply of labor. This is evidence of a tennis shirt war. The Minister of Labor says we must remember that the unemployment figure takes account of the sick, the temporarily stopped and the transient, those moving from one job to another. But there remains, in the still-large basic figure of unemployment, a striking indictment of the government's lack of planning.

In Germany, which is the enemy of Great Britain, the war machine is being fed with vast imported supplies of labor from Poland and other dominated territories. And there is a supreme direction there which starves the non-essential industries and trades of labor so that the war effort shall be at its fullest stretch. The situation in Great Britain is as though the government were preparing for war eight months hence, not one that started eight months ago. The supreme job is that of seeing that there is abundant labor available for war industry. In the engineering, iron and steel, coal, shipbuilding, metal manufacture and chemical industries there is already a state of full employment, and there are serious shortages developing, notably in machine tools and shipbuilding. Is this a matter for complacency?

Not Insuperable

There are no insuperable difficulties in the way of planning employment. The government already has its schedules of what is necessary and what is relatively unnecessary, and its job is to see to it that labor is transferred to the war industries according to their needs, and that skilled workmen are trained in large numbers. Women also come into the picture. It is some months since Mr. Churchill pleaded for a million more women in war industries, but very little has been done to secure the training of women and their free employment. Yet the political difficulties of dilution have been overcome, the women are waiting, and industry is wanting.

There are three broad problems to be tackled. Firstly, the existing Government Training Centres must be multiplied and multiplied again. That would provide adequate means for supplying the war machine. Then the inducement for work-people to be trained must be increased, with substantially larger allowances. That would impel the required numbers. And finally, the process of shifting the industrial population must be facilitated by increasing the mobility of labor. This would involve special grants for removals and housing and, possibly, interim maintenance allowances. Even when the unemployment registers show no greater volume of unemployed than can be accounted for by the sick and the temporarily stopped the problem will not be solved. The position will only be satisfactory when the essential trades not only find no shortages with their existing productive apparatus but can envisage no potential shortage when their productive resources are greatly increased.

Industry's Materials

Shortsightedness, half-heartedness and ineptitude are displayed elsewhere. Men are not the only material of victory, nor is money. There is need for a radical change in the system of organizing supply. This problem, paramount as it is, has been treated in a wholly inadequate fashion. There has been planning in certain stages of production—usually the final stages—and there has been some arrangement for the allocation of supplies on a system of priority. But there has been no apparent effort to conceive the problem as a whole, to see that planning at one stage can only be made effective if it is based on planning through all the preceding stages.

The labor problem is fundamentally associated with the general supply problem, but the government should not neglect to listen to the specific complaints of steel users, of textile men and of the consumers of the majority of controlled supplies that they can get no more than a relatively small proportion of what they vitally need and what the country vitally needs.

It has been urged in the past that the democratic way of dealing with problems of supply and labor are radically different from the means employed by totalitarian states. But this is a wholly irrelevant point, suited only to academic textbooks. The point is that Great Britain is at war for her life much more than for any principle of government.

That being so, no means of securing the maximum war effort should be automatically excluded as being opposed to a peacetime principle of conduct. This is not to say that industry should be run according to the precepts of martial law. It has yet to be shown that, given adequate direction from the government, the country would not of its own free and enthusiastic volition create a war machine at home of unparalleled efficiency.

It does not do to minimize the seriousness of the situation. No one doubts that in due course, even on the present system in which hope is at a premium and efficiency at a discount, the industrial resources of the country would be effectively regimented. But Great Britain cannot wait on time if her enemy refuses to do so.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

SHERITT GORDON Mines has had net sales of approximately \$300,000 every thirty days so far during 1940. The operating profit for the first three months of the year rose to \$200,131. As a result of this record performance, and because of quick assets having been built up to around \$2,000,000, the company will join the dividend payers of this country by making an initial disbursement of five cents per share on July 8.

San Antonio Gold Mines having completed its shaft to 2,500 ft. in depth, is now driving toward the downward continuation of its vein system at that horizon, some 800 ft. from the shaft. This will give access to the ore zone at a point about 1,000 ft. below former operations. The objective should be reached late in July.

Lake Shore Mines will distribute \$1,000,000 to its stockholders on June 15 in the form of a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share. Net profits are understood to be well in excess of this amount, and point to a substantial accumulation of profit which the company would be in a position to distribute in the form of a bonus or bonuses during the third or fourth quarters of this year.

International Nickel Mines has engaged in open pit operations at Sudbury on a scale far exceeding anything heretofore undertaken in Canada. The pit is expected to attain an ultimate length of not far under 1½ miles, and with a maximum width of almost one quarter of a mile. Average width is estimated at some 400 ft. Plans call for carrying this open pit to a depth of possibly 500 ft.

A ban against short trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange as well as on the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market has met with wide approval throughout this country. If properly enforced, this measure would have a steady influence on market quotations.

East Malartic—produced \$284,255 during April compared with \$310,056 in March. The tonnage remained normal but grade of ore was down to \$6.27 in April compared with \$6.78 per ton in March.

Dividend disbursements by Canadian mining companies during the month of June will exceed \$17,000,000, or some \$600,000 higher than the record set in June, 1939.

Granada Gold Mines, Ltd., together with Granabec Gold Mines, Gold Bar Mines and Gold Bar (Quebec) Mines, Ltd., have all been sold by tender. All four were purchased by R. C. Gamble for \$5,500 in cash, the only tender received.

Gold accumulation in the United States on May 20 stood at over \$19,000,000,000. It has come to be recognized that gold is a bulwark not only of the capitalistic system of the world, but, also, of the democratic form of government. The United

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Whether you are a large owner of securities or just have a few precious valuables, you need the protection of a safety deposit box against three enemies: fire, theft, loss.

There are literally hundreds of articles which deserve such protection. The rental is negligible—merely a cent or two a day.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

"A bank where small accounts are welcome"

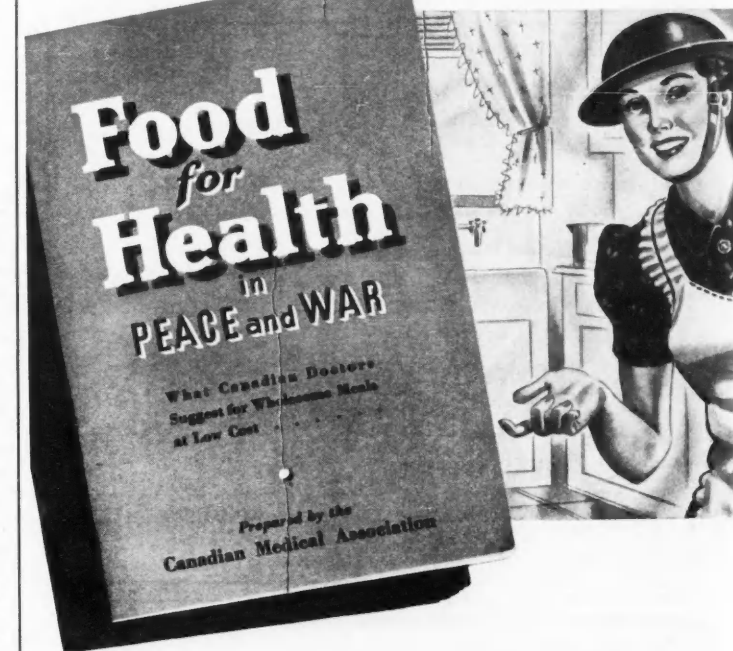
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States has come to be regarded as one of the last refuges of democracy—hence the rapid flow of gold to the United States from every free or democratic country which is now under attack by totalitarian power. A full realization of this fact is now sweeping across the United States and is carrying to the mind of the average American citizen the burning message that the present war is not against the British Empire or against France, — but is actually against freedom and democracy and religion of which the United States of America is a part.

Macassa Mines will pay a dividend of 8 cents per share on June 15. Howey Gold Mines will disburse two cents per share on July 2. Conlaureum Mines will pay four cents per share on June 25. Canadian Malartic will pay two cents per share on June 25.

McKenzie Red Lake will disburse three cents per share on June 15. Beattie Gold Mines will pay four cents per share on June 17. Noranda will pay \$1 per share on June 15. Lake Shore will pay 50 cents per share on June 15. Central Patricia will disburse six cents per share on June 15. These, together with various other mining companies, will make June disbursements.

Moneta Porcupine Mines produced \$1,100,306 during the twelve months ended March 31, compared with \$1,022,456 in the preceding fiscal year. Net profit was \$519,434 compared with \$467,734 in the previous year. Underground work failed to locate new orebodies. While this caused ore reserves to decrease somewhat, yet the ore still in sight is good for more than two years at the current rate of operations.



Every Housewife Needs This Book!

DO YOU want to build a stronger, healthier Canada? Increase the efficiency of Canada's war effort? You can do so by making sure that your family gets proper food.

Anthony Eden has said: "Health is man power, and man power is health." But keeping healthy begins with the eating of proper food—in proper quantities—at proper times.

The Canadian Medical Association—foremost health authority in the Dominion—has prepared this book "Food For Health In Peace and War." It tells you the KIND and AMOUNT of food which you and your family must have to guard against some of the diseases which go along with war, and which spread in the

period immediately following. It tells you how to plan appetizing meals that will help keep your family healthy; what to buy and why; and how to save money on your food bills.

In language that you will understand, the book explains much of what years of study and research have taught doctors and scientists about food in relation to nourishment and health.

Housewives appreciate the necessity of a "balanced diet"—one which includes all the food elements needed every day. They should have this book in their kitchen—handy for ready reference. Send today for your copy of "Food For Health In Peace and War." Use the coupon.

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(The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is happy to cooperate with The Canadian Medical Association in securing Canada-wide distribution of this important book)

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 1, 1940

"Swing Your Partner"—But It's Exercise, Not Fun!



No, this page is not a pictorial record of the antics of two jitterbugs in action. The girls are merely engaged in a gymnastic duet designed to keep them supple as well as slender. When exercising solo one may be tempted to take it easy when the spirit flags, and a form of exercise that requires the active participation of a partner has its advantages. One spurs the other on, and exercising becomes a game instead of a grimly self-imposed penance.

The Pictures:

Above left—Feet are braced far apart, and with hands tightly clasped each pulls away from her partner.

Right—Hands still clasped, each raises the right leg to a horizontal position and swings it as far over to the left as possible. Then the position is reversed and repeated with the left leg. Not only does this whittle down hip measurements, but it has the added advantage of strengthening the muscles of the abdomen and giving it a straight flat line.

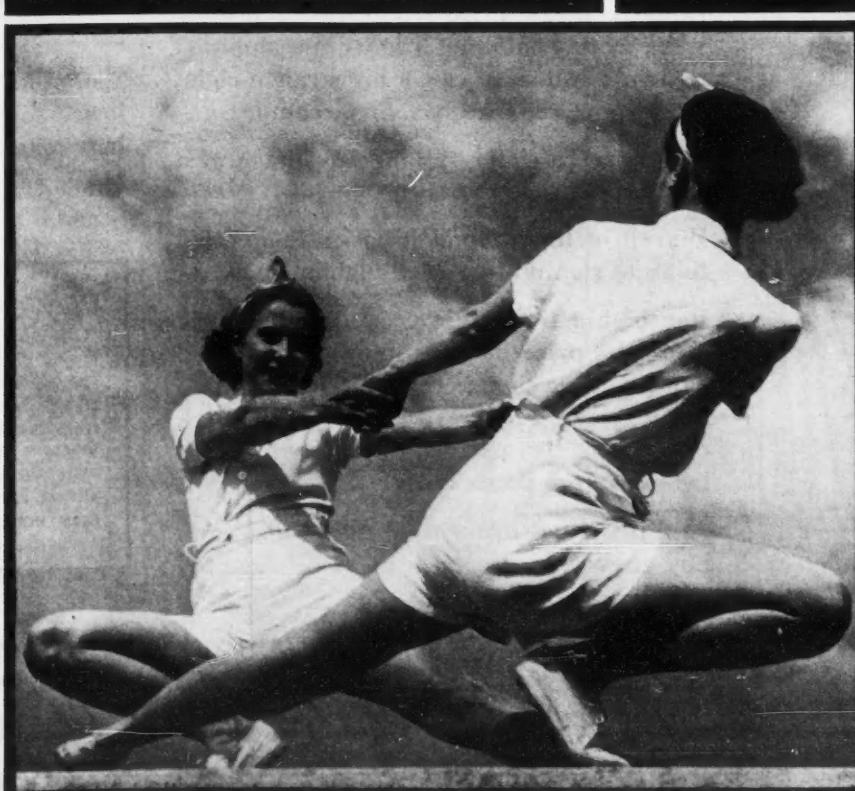
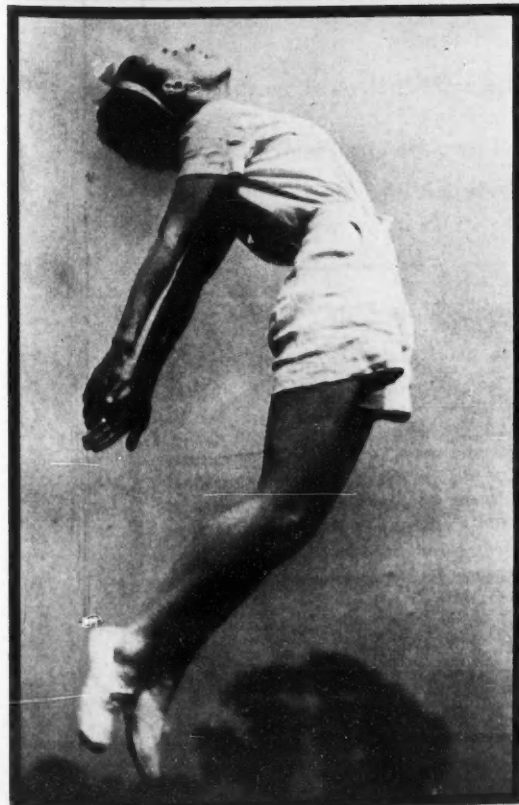
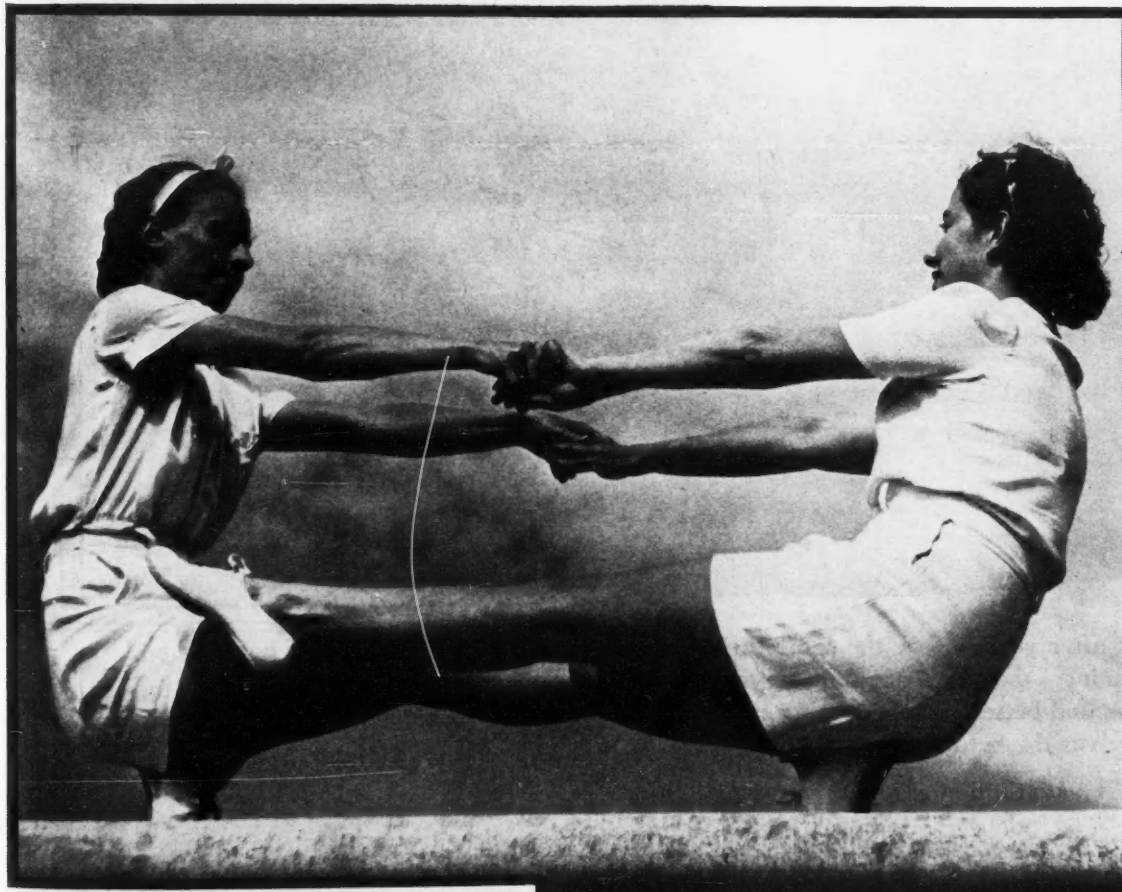
Left centre—Putting it mildly, this balancing act requires practice. But once you succeed in doing it, you can congratulate yourself on having acquired an extremely good sense of equilibrium.

Right—Again starting from the position shown at the upper left of this page, each partner bends her knee far to the right so that she is pulling away from her vis-a-vis in a diagonal direction. This is done from bended right knee to bended left knee with a swinging motion.

Below left—After a strenuous bout of gymnastics with her partner, one of the girls in the photographs apparently still has so much excess energy she nonchalantly does a back somersault. In this photograph she is shown at the beginning of the somersault. Its conclusion is seen at the extreme lower right. Peace, it is wonderful!

Centre—Another view, showing the positions of the two while doing the exercise shown at centre right.

Other photographs of this form of exercise may be seen on page 21.



It's KING'S PLATE!
Protected by the
SILVER MOUND

INSPIRATION
Two
MOST COVETED DESIGNS
MAYFLOWER

*Points of wear on Staple pieces of King's Plate are protected by a visible sterling "silver mound"!

Its beauty shall endure! The quality of materials and craftsmanship in King's Plate guarantee lasting charm and service. One of the most heavily plated lines you can buy. Each piece hand burnished to a perfect finish. Staple pieces protected by a visible sterling silver mound. The ultimate in quality plate.

King's Plate is now available in the exquisite patterns illustrated - *Inspiration* and *Mayflower* - two most envied designs. You'll be justly amazed to learn how easy it is to own -- or give, a set of this superb flatware -- Canada's supreme value. Luxurious chests as low as \$27! Ask your Jeweller or Silverware Dealer about the budget plan.

THE ULTIMATE IN QUALITY PLATE
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COMPANY LIMITED
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO



There is welcome comfort in Murine. It thoroughly but gently removes dust particles, leaves the delicate membranes soothed, refreshed. Use Murine after glare, wind, reading, knitting, fine work. Free dropper with each bottle.

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Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Edmonton
Jasper
Vancouver

CANADIAN NATIONAL

WORLD of WOMEN

-- And So They Were Married

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE scenario of a wedding in wartime:

The wedding of the young flying officer and his bride-to-be was to have taken place in June, the ceremony to be performed by the clergyman who had married the bride's father and mother. It was to be a church wedding, of course, with three bridesmaids, ushers, flowers and organ music. All the relations and friends were to be present, "and afterwards" there would be a large reception at home—with toasts in champagne, a towering blush-pink wedding cake on which the confectioner had used all the art at his command, and flowers everywhere. The caterer had been engaged, and even now seamstresses were busily at work creating the bride's trousseau, her wedding gown as beautiful as a dream, and the bridesmaids' frocks.

Then one Friday evening in May there came a long distance telephone call to the bride-to-be. It was her fiancé calling to tell her the wedding would have to take place immediately. Sunday—to be exact. His leave expired at noon the following day, Monday.

Could they, on forty-eight hours' notice, have a wedding not shorn of all the beauty and ceremony they had planned? They could. They would.

First of all, the various legal problems connected with such a hurried wedding had to be solved. In the Province of Ontario three days' notice must be given before a marriage license can be obtained. The Registrar-General, the only person with power to waive this rule, was reached and proved co-operative. And, since the wedding was to be performed in the United Church, a special dispensation had to be obtained for it to be performed on Sunday.

A caterer was found who promised to produce a small wedding-cake on twenty-four hours' notice. Friends rallied around with offers of early-blooming flowers from their gardens. And when the telephone was not in use it rang a shrill obligato through the confusion.

The groom arrived by plane Saturday morning and the two dashed down to the City Hall to obtain the marriage license. There they found, owing to the special circumstances under which it was to be issued, that the clergyman who was to perform the ceremony would have to be produced. By then it was 11.30 and the license office closed at 12. However, the elderly gentleman was reached and hurried to join them. The license was handed to them just as the clocks were striking noon.

Then the bride and her sister, who was to be bridesmaid, made a hurried sortie into the shops for the frocks they were to wear.

All these, and a hundred other things, had to be sandwiched into a space of forty-eight hours.

And so the young flying officer and his youthful bride were married on a quiet Sunday evening in May. And as the gentle old clergyman spoke the solemn words of the service, the words seemed to have an even greater and more poignant beauty than they had ever had before, you may be sure.

The thirty-odd guests toasted the bride and groom. The bride, who had never looked lovelier, cut the wedding cake. And, when they had left, everyone said it was the gayest and loveliest wedding they had ever attended.

And so these two—the young man with the wings on his blue uniform, and his young bride—were married in wartime.

An Artist Reports

The New York fashion picture, as seen through a Canadian artist's eyes:

Two art exhibits have had great influence on styles. "One Thousand Years of Persian Art," is reflected in the vogue for turbans and costume jewellery, especially; while the new Mexican show at the Gallery of Modern Art has made the fashion world even more conscious than formerly of the country south of the Rio Grande.

Shawls are all over the place, and



LEGROUX OF PARIS designed this hat of unusual feminine charm. The brim is composed of a double pleated ruffle of broderie Anglaise, and the band of ribbon tied in a big bow at front is of black velvet.

the girls are wearing them as aprons, around the shoulders, as saris, as a head-covering, or binding and tying them about the waist. While most of the shawls are the conventional square shape, many of those worn for evening take the form of very long scarves. Later on shawls will be worn as a beach covering for bathing suits, too.

Chartreuse and mustard shades are the darlings of the moment, while the Mexican influence is reflected in black, cerise, gold and pottery colors.

Short gloves are worn with short sleeve dresses.

Practically everybody is walking around in those wedge shoes.

Big hats of burnt straw and leghorn are to be seen in all the shop windows. These, too, have a Mexican accent with their high peaked crowns and flange edges.

The smartest women have adopted the very tailored suit as a uniform—and you see very few of the involved little dressmaker suits dear to Schiaparelli's heart.

Veils ("I regret to say," adds our informant) continue to stream from the hat of every other woman. Junk jewellery is still around, but is being worn with great restraint—a single massive piece on the lapel is the

usual score. Flowers are everywhere—especially on hats. And the "Ford" for night-time is the evening dress with the three-tiered skirt.

First Portable

According to a Chinese legend the parasol was in use two thousand years before Christ, and the first person to carry one was the wife of Lou-Pan, a famous carpenter.

"Sir," said this lady to her husband, "you make with extreme cleverness houses for men, but it is impossible to make them move, whilst the object which I am framing for their private use can be carried to any distance, beyond even a thousand leagues."

And then she unfolded the first parasol.

Remembrance

At the mid-season showings in Paris—yes, they still go on—Maggie Rouff's mannequins wore gold brooches made to form the words, "Je pense à eux" ("I think of them").

Secours National

Once again Secours National, an organization which was famous for the work it did during the last war in sending supplies, clothing and soldiers' comforts to the civilians and army of France, has opened its doors. The organization's headquarters in Toronto is close to the location on King Street used during the last war—this time, through the courtesy of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at 48 King Street. The work of gathering clothing, money and other necessities

OMEGA

For Graduates...

Lucky indeed the graduate who receives an Omega watch modern in styling and precision-made, an Omega truly justifies the maker's claim "Exact Time for Life."

Before you choose your Graduation gift be sure to see the new Omega models.

BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE
LIMITED
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE ST. ADEL. 9001

D-23—Men's model in 10 kt. red gold filled case and copper coloured dial. \$57.50

R-18—Very distinctive is this new ladies' model in 14 kt. pink gold filled case fitted with pink dial. \$59.00

has begun and Secours National is hoping to hear again from both old and new friends.

TRAVELERS

Col. Baptist Johnston, Toronto, has returned from a three months visit in England, Scotland and Northern

Ireland, during which he was the guest of Mr. Beverley Baxter, M.P., and of other Canadians resident in the British Isles.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Griffin and Mr. A. Houstoun, of Vancouver, with Mr. C. E. Wynn-Johnson of Alkali Lake, recently spent a week fishing at Big Bar Lake.

It's a Lot Easier than you think!

The model illustrated is the McLaughlin-Buick SPECIAL four-door touring sedan.

YEAR after year we see the same thing happening—people "stepping up" to bigger cars and better cars—people getting for themselves the better things in life.

This year is no exception.

Many buyers of the good-looking Buick SPECIAL you see pictured here traded in a car from the lowest-price group. Some of them were merely fulfilling a long-time ambition to own a full-sized car, a big straight-eight, amply powered, steady-riding, roomy.

Others were simply taking advantage of a bargain too good to pass up.

But all of them found it easier than you'd think to step up to a McLaughlin-Buick.

For this big straight-eight costs less than some sixes. Its price includes many things you'd pay extra for elsewhere—oil cleaner, automatic choke, Flash-Way Direction Signal, electric lighter, extra horn, sun-visor, tail-lights and ash receivers.

And that's not to mention things you can't buy anywhere else, such as recoil-mounted

Knee-Action, pressure-sealed cooling, and coil springs that never need lubricating, combined with torque-tube drive.

And above all is the simple fact that this is a Buick, precision-built to Buick quality standards.

Why don't you look into how easy it is to buy? Why not get the net figures, delivered price including equipment?

Work out the per-week cost, count in the lower, long-haul maintenance of a car that's built to take it for years and years.

Others are finding it easy to step up to Buick—and if they can do it, so can you!

Only car in the world with all these features

"MICROPOISED" DYNAFLASH VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE • FULL-LENGTH TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE • BUICKOIL SPRINGING FOR THE "FULL FLOAT" RIDE • TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES • AUTOMATIC CHOKE • STRONGER NEW "DOUBLE WALL" TURRET TOP BODY BY FISHER • SELF-BANKING KNEE-ACTION, RECOIL WHEEL MOUNTING • SAFETY-UNIT SEALED REAR HEADLIGHTS • FORE-AND-AFT FLASH-WAY DIRECTION SIGNAL • EASY ACTION HANDSHIFTS TRANSMISSION

"Best buy's Buick!"

for thinking of us
Bob and I were just
thrilled with your lovely
gift of a pair of Hudson's Bay
Point Blankets. They are old
friends to both of us — and
now, to have some for our
new home.

**The Gift
for a Bride...**

HUDSON'S BAY Point BLANKETS
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS LABEL

The lady who
never grows old



• This picture introduced Sani-Flush—28 years ago. It marked the end of a nasty job. Because Sani-Flush cleans toilet bowls without scrubbing and scouring. The same scene—brought up to date—appears on the Sani-Flush can today. Here is the easiest and best known way to keep toilets clean and sanitary.

Just sprinkle a little Sani-Flush in the bowl twice a week. It's as easy as that! Sani-Flush even cleans the hidden trap—cannot injure plumbing connections. (Also effective for cleaning out automobile radiators.) See directions on can. Sold by grocery, drug, hardware and syndicate stores. 15c and 30c sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Sani-Flush CLEANS TOILET BOWLS
WITHOUT SCOURING



STUDY BY
Violet Keene

Portraits 6 x 8 inches, six for \$25.00.
Phone TR. 5111 or TR. 1864.
Portrait Studio, Second Floor

WORLD of WOMEN

Swimming in Style

BY ISABEL MORGAN

NOT so long ago the opening of the swimming season was beautifully uncomplicated. You unrolled last year's wool bathing suit, shook out the moth balls, and examined the garment in the optimistic hope that the little beggars had not been too predatory. Then you mended the holes, and were ready for the first dive into your favorite swimming pool. You may not have cut a very smart figure, but then nobody else in their Annette Kellermans did, either.

But now the designers have got around to bathing suits, with the result that last year's suit now is as out-dated as last year's hat. Perhaps it's as well, because now it is possible to get a swim suit that will show a good figure at its best, or one that will perform kindly feats of concealment of faults better ignored.

The mere fact that the maillot, which is admittedly hard to wear has been to such a large extent replaced by skirted or flared pantie styles, is indication that swim suits are being taken seriously.

The biggest excitement among the new styles is the ballerina which is for the young girl with the good figure. Yet some of the newest versions of it—for instance, with the wide waistband worked into weskit points fairly low at front and skirt fullness worked into the sides of the front—make the style becoming to women who feel the ballerina too extremely young. Moreover, "hippy" girls who couldn't wear the all-round fullness will welcome the ballerina suit which has the wide waistband of the original but a skirt that falls in straight lines. Thin girls, however, are just the ones to wear the full ballerina with its full gathered skirt and soft bodice.

Sub-debs will adore the suits with open mid-riffs. These have skirts that are quite full, sometimes gathered into unpressed pleats at the waistband. Also for the good figure are the very circular skirts attached to a fitted midriff section. This is easier to wear than some of the suits with very full gathered skirts, and is a wise choice for the woman who keeps a conservative finger on the pulse of fashion. Tall girls look well in the longer torso suits which are very smart with their circular or dirndl skirts—but they should be treated with reserve by all but those with exceptionally good "figgers."

"Dressmaker" suits with their softer lines are an excellent choice for women and young girls with large figures. Those with princess lines, perhaps with a belt at the sides and back, or with an inset waistline, are very becoming.

What! Again?

You may have thought the question of high hair dead and buried, but it has been dug up again, in pompadour form this time. This is the higher rolled hair-do affected by Babs Hutton—Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow. Ginger Rogers wears hers in a high rolled pompadour in front with long curls in back. Not to be caught short, several hat designers have brought out little Victorian bonnets with ribbons or veiling tying under the chin that are completely captivating.

Candy

Summer fashions march behind a red and white striped flag. From inch-wide bands to pin stripes, you see them everywhere, in the print of your dress, the ruffle at its neck, or around the brim of your hat. Some call them "candy cane" fashions.

And to march along with them is a new lipstick and compact—and a new summer make-up. It is gay as the red-pink spirals of a cinnamon stick. The make-up is a new red to "go with everything," bright and vivid, but with a hint of pink in it, and it's as important as starch for pert costumes in cotton.

The lipstick is in a case enamelled in spirals of red and white. And to complete the saga of "everything nice with sugar and spice" the lipstick has a loose-powder, snuff-box compact to match. Its oval lid is



MRS. G. V. FERGUSON of Winnipeg, first Canadian president of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

circled with pin-wheel stripes to look like a giant cinnamon drop in a little boy's dream of candy-land.

They Speak Up

Male commentators were invited to speak their minds on women's hands and hats at a recent fashion show held in New York. The town's loveliest, including Georgia Carroll, modelled the new iridescent finger fashions and some of the newest hats. From a dramatic Finnish helmet to a Fingernail Hat, worked in gleaming braid, the styles were daring and uninhibited. The men applauded big brims, veiled confections. They turned thumbs down on towering crowns, and voted in favor of the new, shining fingertips, but remained very firm on the subject of blood-red talons.

In Pocket

Pockets grow more important with each season and by amazing ingenuity. First it was numbers, then it was size, then it was bulk. And for summer, it's ornamentation of a high order that justifies them as wholly suitable for the most elegant and fragile frock for evening. For instance, there's the new Paquin white lace and mousseline frock which, as an example of exquisite workmanship, stands at the head of the list of good things from abroad. Massed shirrings done in the finest possible handwork form pocket insets which are framed and encrusted in fine lace, with a hand-slit in the middle of it all.



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PORTS OF CALL

Newfoundland: Old World on Canada's Doorstep

THERE'S a rock-bound island in the deep embayment of the St. Lawrence River which was the first foothold of the British Empire in Canada. Here on this island venturesome English fishermen established themselves while plying their trade on the Banks. It was past this island that Cabot sailed; and Basques, Jersey-men, Irish and Welsh all claim to have been the first to sight its shores. It's a tree-covered, ocean-going little island which finds itself the centre of all this historical controversy. Someone away in the dim past gave it the rather significant name of Newfoundland.

In 1500 A.D.

Even today there is ample evidence of permanent settlements which had been established along Newfoundland's shores as early as 1500 A.D. In my own explorations on the island I have found the remains of forts which had been built and had fallen into decay by the time Le Hontan landed his troops at the village of Placentia. Later both the French and the English established military posts on the Avalon Peninsula, all of which are visible today and some have even been reconstructed.

The hills around St. John's are dotted with old cannon and the remains of earthworks. Fishermen's flakes where they dry their catch are erected over ancient walls of red sandstone and their boats are tied to the ring-bolts to which the boom which once protected the harbor was anchored. Still standing are the Queen's Battery, the Duke of York's, the Crow's Nest, Fort Waldegrave, Fort Amherst, Fort William, Fort Townsend and Fort George.

"A Goodly Village"

There's still an air about Newfoundland which makes it easy to believe that Cartier once stopped here to refill his casks, replenish his larder and store gear which he had no use for and which he didn't want to cart all the way back to France. You have little difficulty imagining John Guy establishing his colony here in 1610; and you can even visualize his Indian visitor Squantum. Later, in 1621, Lord Baltimore established his colony at Ferryland, declaring that it was a "goodly village."

But "goodly village" or no "goodly village," Lord Baltimore's wife couldn't reconcile herself to the rigors of the Newfoundland climate and we find his Lordship departing for Virginia, leaving Newfoundland to his successor, Sir David Kirke, who lies buried in the ancient churchyard at Ferryland.

Newfoundland Re-discovered

In more modern times, Newfoundland was discovered—or re-discovered—by the business man who developed her fisheries, her pulp and paper resources, her silver, iron and gold deposits. Today Newfoundland has one of the largest airports in the world. From this island on the doorstep of Canada have winged many famous trans-Atlantic flights and during the past several summers the flying boats of both Great Britain and the United States have been as common over the island as sea gulls.

On the heels of the business man came the traveler. And he re-discovered the charms in the old-worldliness of the streets of St. John; in the hills which resemble Scotland's own; and in the fjords which reminded him of Norway. And then there is the English of the north Peninsula where I was told that "the hinsect was as big as a helepphant"

BY STANLEY T. BROOK

and where you spell Sheen with a "hess, a haitch, a hee, a hee and a hen."

And Newfoundland's dishes are Newfoundland's own. Here you will get your fill of fish and brewis, fried cod's tongues (Newfoundland oysters), fresh cod and salmon steaks,

halibut, tuna and lobsters. Over on the west coast of the island you will find the Frenchman in his villages which still retain their Basque and French names—and their Basque and French cuisine. For even in her cooking, Newfoundland finds herself affianced to a New World but unable to forget her great passion for the Old.



AN OLD FISHERMAN knits his nets somewhere in Newfoundland. This work occupies him throughout the greater part of the Winter and on the skill and thoroughness with which he accomplishes it depends the success of his fishing.



NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN wash salted fish preparatory to drying them upon the racks or "flakes". After they have been thoroughly washed, they are hauled by hand barrow—which is here being loaded—to their "place in the sun".



CAPTAIN BOB BARTLETT'S *Morrissey* at her home port of Brigus, Newfoundland. Here Cap'n Bob unloads cargo and ships more men for the trip north to Greenland. His crew is largely composed of American school boys.



THE JERSEYMEN'S SIDE OF THE HARBOR AT PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

—Photos by Newfoundland Tourist Bureau.

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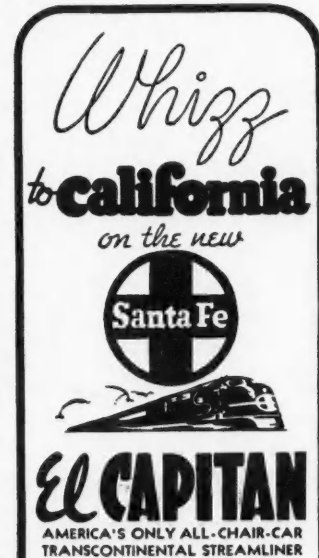
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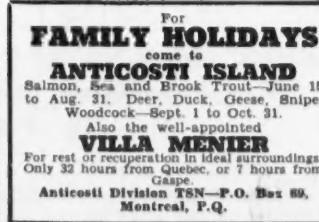
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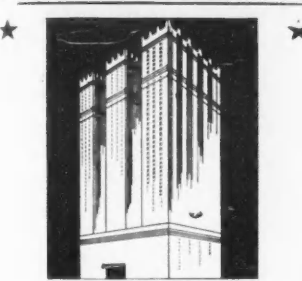
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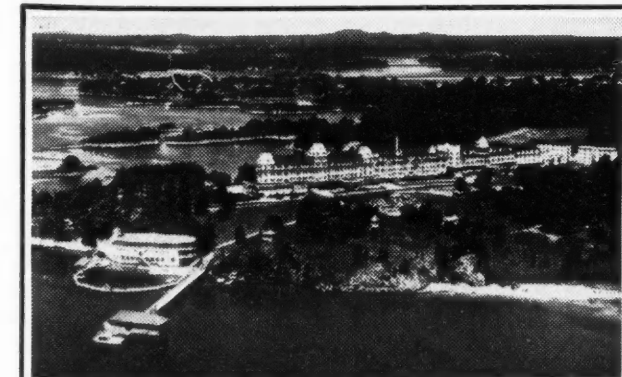
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If It Swims...

BY JANET MARCH

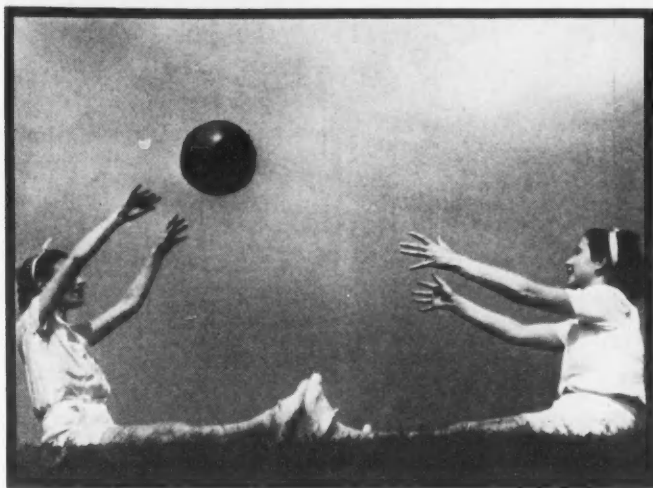
WHETHER the fortunate dwellers on the Pacific coast eat as much fish when they are not entertaining their inland cousins it is impossible to say. How they could pass up their soft shelled crabs, the salmon and the shrimps in favor of the chops and steaks with which we keep body and soul together is not understandable. It seemed too much when the beef turned out to be as superior as the fish. We were not given it till the second day, and the girl beside me poked at the large, thick, delicious pink slice that was set before her. "I expect this has fins somewhere," she said, "everything we get to eat out here swims." It hadn't though—it just happened to be the tenderest and the best cooked piece of meat that I have ever seen. Apparently Western beef is famous on tables as well as on ranches.

THE West Coast breeds superlatives. You turn your face reluctantly Eastward hoping that in the flat, drab in-between Eastern seasons your mind will re-conjure the beauties seen as you fly from Vancouver to Victoria, a trip no one should ever miss, that you will remember both the looks and the sound of the innumerable rivers rushing below the railway tracks, that you can call up a glimpse of Mount Rainier snow-capped and serene behind that most lovely city, Seattle. At this time with the black gloom of the war news always in your mind, you make a sort of grab at beauty, wolfing it like a strong cocktail that may allow you to forget Europe for just a minute. Still we have to eat, whatever the news. The army may travel on its stomach, but so do civilians. In Seattle they do things in baking dishes. They like those flat white ones which are so accommodating to eggs, and which no house should be without. They boast a hotel which can turn out good hot food for five hundred people at one time, and that's something pretty unique—the chef should run a school for maitres d'hotel and spread his miraculous art through the world. One day he gave us shrimps and pieces of soft shelled crab with a white sauce flavored with sherry, sprinkled with cheese and browned in the oven. Even the humble Eastern canned fish is good done this way when there isn't a fresh standard of comparison.

Of course the clubs and hotels specialize in sea food, so with an eye to the main chance and with hopes of pleasing the gentle readers of this column, this member of the March family gazed into the eyes of the man beside her at lunch, and reached for the Sea Food Menu stealthily. "So you think that Roosevelt and Hull should have....really that's most interesting," said the March voice, and when the club waiter came back the menu was already zipped safely away. Here's what it told,—so listen because it was a club with superlative food.

Broiled Cracked Jumbo Crab

This is served in its shell, but with the shell cracked conveniently so that getting at your lunch isn't too hard a battle. Serve it with drawn butter



(1) SLIMMING GYMNASTICS FOR TWO—Both sit erect, feet joined to those of the partner.

—fresh sliced tomatoes and small hot rolls.

Puget Sound Scallops

All scallops are good whichever coast you are at. Dip them in egg batter—fry them in butter—serve with Sauce Tartare, and a green salad with French dressing.

Olympia Oysters

It's a queer thing that there is such rivalry over oysters. Nothing like an oyster for starting a long fierce argument, particularly if you collect in one room an English, Colchester addict—a backer of the Bluepoint and those who swear by the Malpeque from P.E.I. The Seattle people feel just as firmly about the Olympias—which have one definite advantage—they told us that months with or without R's make no difference. The Olympia is about one-fifth the size of a Bluepoint, and, once you catch it on your fork, it certainly has a nice flavor. Try them with shoestring potatoes, Tartare Sauce, and shredded cabbage salad and you have something.

Crab Legs Under Glass

Things served under glass always seem to be extra good. Yours may be the kind of house which has glass bells but they are inevitably connected with clubs of an expensive sort. The crab meat in the legs is the best for flavor. Do in a baking dish with Supreme Sauce under glass.

Pieces of Eight

That's what the menu called it. It's a mixture of crab legs, scallops, shrimps, fillet of sole and Olympia oysters—all dipped in egg and then French fried.

Halibut

We think of this as a frozen fish, but here you get it fresh. Poach it and serve with a sauce in which are pieces of Olympia oysters.

Pineapple

In the West the pineapple seems to be much juicier and fresher. In fact, it tastes like quite a different fruit. Try cutting your next one in long pieces up and down and leave on the skin. You get pieces shaped like wedges of melon and if you eat them in your fingers you get all the juice that's going.

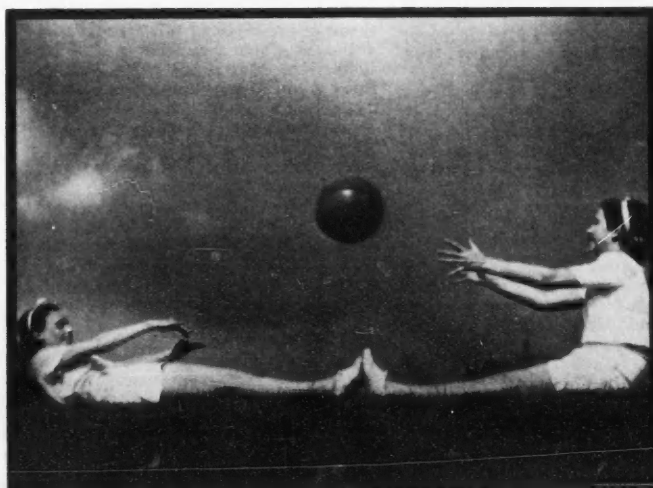
All in all, the West is perfect if you aren't allergic to fish. Then it's not so good.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Alan Brown and her niece, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, have returned to Toronto from New York.

Mrs. H. L. Pavey and her daughter, Miss Leila Pavey, of Montreal, who have been the guests of Mrs. Pavey's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Kilvert, in Winnipeg, have left for Vancouver and Victoria where they will spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill DesBrisay, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Warren, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Brown of St. Catharines, were in Lakefield, Ont., for the Strickland-Stewart wedding.



(2) SLIMMING GYMNASTICS FOR TWO—As the ball is thrown incline the back to the rear with feet still in contact with those of your partner.

REFLECTS
GOOD
JUDGMENT

"Picture me playing Cupid!"



1. FOR ONE OF MY AGE, and a wardrobe mistress, it just doesn't happen. But there she was, our beautiful Yvonne, not only in tears but wanting to tell me all about it. How she'd lost the one and only Prince Charming because she'd been rude as a rattlesnake.



2. THEN — WHAT DO YOU THINK? She breaks down in my arms and says she's been out of sorts for days—dosed up with all sorts of strong purgatives. If only she knew how to feel better! Well, right then I got an idea.

3. NEXT MORNING, I call by her rooms before she's up and bring her a package of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. "Miss Yvonne," I say, "do you know that old adage, 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure'? What you probably need is a little more of a special kind of food called 'bulk.' If so, just eat ALL-BRAN for breakfast every day and drink plenty of water."



4. WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE HAPPENED? Well, she ate ALL-BRAN with sugar and cream every single breakfast. Loved its crunchy taste, too! Before long she was cheerful as a cricket. And yes... Prince Charming came back with his arms full of orchids.

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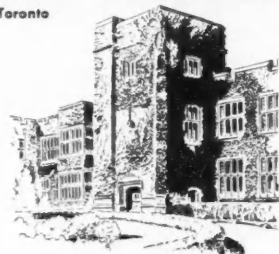
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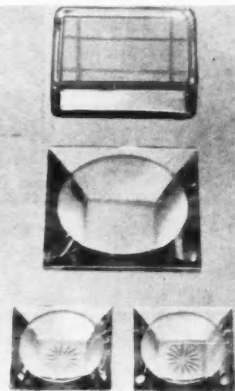


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MUSICAL EVENTS

Modern Greek Lyrics Sung

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AS AN aftermath of the regular musical season, Toronto recently heard the gifted baritone Jean Fardulli in recital at Eaton Auditorium. Already favorably known to Vancouver and Montreal audiences, it was his first appearance in Toronto. His life has been in an unusual degree cosmopolitan. He is a Greek, born in Egypt, where his father, Nicholas Fardulli, was one of the consulting engineers in the reconstruction of the Suez Canal. He was reared in France and became a leading baritone at the Opera Comique, Paris. In 1934 he went to Athens as Art Director of the Hispanic Opera Association, where he remained for three seasons. He has latterly been a prominent figure in the Chicago Civic Opera.

Mr. Fardulli has a voice of remarkable range and beauty, handled with virtuosic wealth of color and shading. The warmth of his Mediterranean temperament is evidenced in the whole-hearted emotional character of his singing. His finesse in tone production is remarkable. To hear him rise evenly from a pure and delicate pianissimo to a superbly sustained fortissimo is thrilling. While he can produce mellow thunders he delights in mezza voce, of which his use is very refined and appealing. Notable examples were the Serenade from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and an impressive rendering of Beethoven's immortal "In Questa Tomba 'Scura'."

Where buoyancy is called for Mr. Fardulli is effulgent as evidenced in his rollicking renderings of "Largo al Factotum" and the "Drinking Song" from Thomas's "Hamlet." But from the standpoint of novelty interest centred on songs by modern Greek composers whose music is quite unfamiliar to most of us. The music of Athens is essentially gay and sentimental like that of Naples, and he sang it with captivating tenderness and abandon. Among the composers represented were Petrides, Spiro Samara and S. S. Lontos, all of whom ring changes on the theme of love. There was one heroic aria, "Old Warrior" (Xero Demos) from an opera by Garri, dealing with the famous Greek patriot, Marco Bozzaris, one of Byron's heroes in the Greek War of Independence. The work was produced in the great amphitheatre at Athens in 1934 when Fardulli sang this aria before an audience of 47,000. Under his direction it was given the first time in America by the Chicago Civic Opera last October and was a success.

Throughout the singer had admirable co-operation from Gwendolyn Williams.

Marmein's Miming

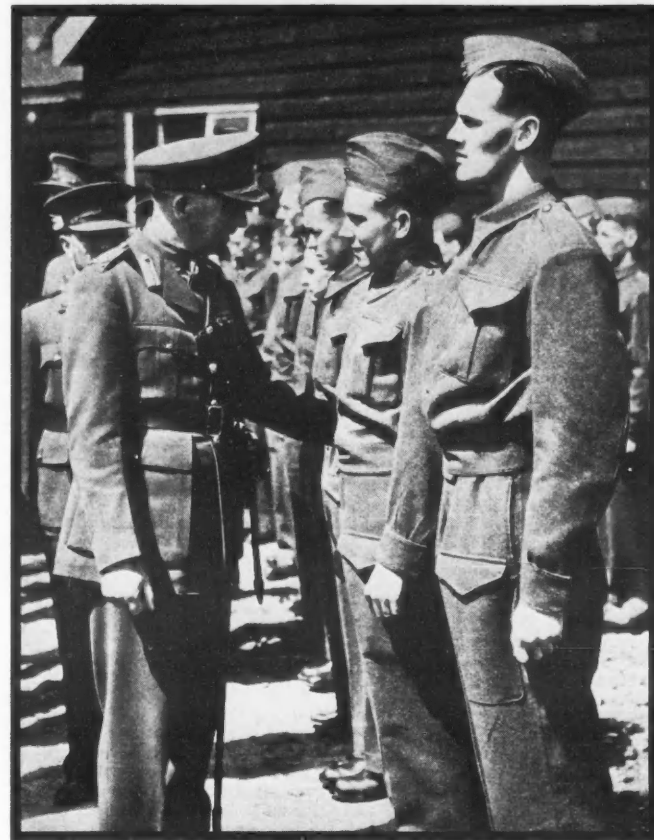
Reginald Stewart provided a light and rhythmic program at last week's concert of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Varsity Arena. The guest artist was Miriam Marmein, a mime and comic dancer. The management of the Proms has had varied experiences in the engagement of dancers. Sometimes it obtains really brilliant artists like Patricia Bowman and Maria Gambarelli; sometimes it draws blanks. Miss Marmein rates about 50-50. Some of her numbers are almost as bad as they could be; others are excellent. She is clearly not an impostor like many widely heralded, "interpretative dancers;" but in some of her stunts she shows complete lack of artistic discretion. It was certainly her bad fairy who prompted her to use the brilliant "Jupiter" episode from Holst's symphonic suite "The Planets" as background for a sketch of a drunken sailor. It was a cheap example of clowning, and radio listeners who heard the music without being obliged to witness the spectacle were in luck. Her impersonation of a dumpy young Satyr to the music of Piere's "Dance of the Little Fauns" was not much better. Yet, having thoroughly annoyed the discriminating persons in her audience, Miss Marmein proceeded to show marked improvement. "Witch Cat," set to Mousorgsky's sinister "Night on a Bare Mountain," was effectively grotesque. Her Egyptian ritual dancing to the ballet music from Verdi's "Aida" was picturesque. Above all her burlesque sketch of a superannuated Ballerina with music by Delibes was a capital bit of fun, cleverly executed. In addition to his humor, it proved that at some time in the past Miss Marmein had actually mastered ballet technique.

Mr. Stewart's chief number was Mozart's tuneful "Haffner" Symphony in D minor, efficiently rendered. I do not know whose fault it was that Elgar's "Cockaigne," always twice too long, seemed longer than usual. Among various other numbers orchestra and conductor made their best effort in Debussy's "Festivals." It has been decided that in order to give permanent identity to the orchestra it will from now on be known as the Philharmonic Orchestra, carrying out its functions precisely as at present.

Local students of military science were expecting a rare treat from this staff "brain trust," and were not disappointed. The lounge of the Canadian Military Institute, packed with active and reserve officers of the Canadian Militia, was exhibiting that night a map of the world with British territory showing in the traditional scarlet. Pointer in hand, General Dill expounded the strategy governing the disposition of British troops throughout the world, spending much of the time on the problems "east of Suez." It was intensely interesting to study hypothetical developments in Asia which he tersely suggested, and to follow his outline of the staff plans designed to deal with the situations in the danger zones.

Bach Comic Cantata

In addition to great works of a serious order to be heard at the coming Montreal Music Festivals, Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier will present a rarity, a humorous work by Bach. The composer wrote two comic choral works, "The Peasant Cantata" and "The



NEW HEAD OF BRITISH GENERAL STAFF. In the shake-up of Britain's High Command, Lieut. General Sir John Greer Dill replaced General Sir Edmund Ironside as chief of the Imperial General Staff. General Ironside was appointed commander-in-chief of the home forces. Above, General Dill inspecting militiamen at Crookham, west of Aldershot.

Coffee Cantata." The latter, a satire on the coffee-drinking craze that overtook Germany early in the 18th century, will be given at the final concert on June 15 in conjunction with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Both these Bach comedies were revived in Toronto about twenty years ago under the direction of J. Campbell McInnes, and the last-named proved especially diverting.

Development since 1936 of the Montreal Festivals, in which all local choral organizations of importance participate, has been a remarkable stimulus to music in Eastern Canada. When originally planned only two persons, Madame David and Dr. Pelletier, were optimistic enough to foresee the ultimate success of the project. In four years several of the greatest choral works in existence have been sung with full orchestral support. With superb enthusiasm Dr. Pelletier, despite his many other responsibilities as one of the chief conductors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has worked indefatigably from entirely patriotic motives. Nothing is done in a small way. When owing to his other engagements Dr. Pelletier has been unable to conduct, his place has been taken by Eugene Ormandy of Philadelphia.

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Stockbridge, Mass., which many Canadian music lovers attend, will this year last from August 1 to 18. The major factors are Serge Koussevitsky with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Berkshire Festival Choir, trained by Prof. Wallace Woodworth of Harvard University. Upwards of thirty symphonic and choral works by classic and modern composers will be given, Beethoven predominating.

Last year a series of summer symphony concerts was held at the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, organized on co-operative lines similar to those which

prevail in connection with the Proms at Toronto. They were conducted by Geoffrey Waddington and so successful did they prove that arrangements have been made to continue them during the coming summer.

The Toronto Symphony Band, an able body of musicians conducted by L. F. Addison, which was a network feature last summer, is back on the air again on Monday nights. One of Mr. Addison's own compositions, "Grandeur of the Rockies," was recently played, and in the main the band specializes in old-time band favorites like Sousa, Bucalossi and Waldteufel.

The U.S. Post Office department has for some years been periodically adding to its "Famous Americans" series. The latest issue honors five American composers, Stephen Collins Foster, John Philip Sousa, Victor Herbert, Edward A. MacDowell and Ethelbert Nevin. Herbert alone among them was not native born. He was an Irishman, grandson of Samuel Lover (author of "Handy Andy"), and reared in Vienna. It is singular that Reginald de Koven, composer of "Robin Hood" and other charming operettas, and a native American, should be eclipsed by Herbert, whose scores are inferior. Broadcast program-makers have also neglected a mine of delightful material in the de Koven compositions.

Gwendolyn Williams, gifted and charming Canadian accompanist, has just returned to Toronto after an extended tour of Canada and the United States with the celebrated contralto Hertha Glatz.

Four outstanding English musicians have been sent to Canada for the examinations of the Associated Boards of the Royal Schools of Music, London. The extent of territory to be covered will keep them all busy and they have been assigned to different regions. Wesley Roberts, a member of the pro-

Ironside's Successor, General Dill

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

WHEN he was a Toronto visitor in the winter of 1930-31, General Sir John Dill had just completed two years on the General Staff in India. A soldier on the active list and of such professional distinction seldom has occasion to honor us with his presence; his arrival was therefore a red letter day for the officers of the Toronto Garrison.

This brilliant staff officer was returning to England to assume the duties of Commandant of the Staff College at Camberley, than which there is no higher military academic distinction in the British Empire.

Local students of military science were expecting a rare treat from this staff "brain trust," and were not disappointed. The lounge of the Canadian Military Institute, packed with active and reserve officers of the Canadian Militia, was exhibiting that night a map of the world with British territory showing in the traditional scarlet. Pointer in hand, General Dill expounded the strategy governing the disposition of British troops throughout the world, spending much of the time on the problems "east of Suez." It was intensely interesting to study hypothetical developments in Asia which he tersely suggested, and to follow his outline of the staff plans designed to deal with the situations in the danger zones.

General Dill contrasted the British Army mobilization requirements of

1930 with those of 1914. When he was a student at Staff College engaged in advanced military studies prior to the Great War most of the staff problems pivoted upon a two weeks' mobilization of an army in Flanders, in time to sustain some of the weight of the assured German lightning thrust at the French. At the time of his lecture, according to the latest political and military intelligence of 1930, no threat to the peace of the British Empire involved a mobilization plan of less than six weeks! It is interesting to reflect on the swing back to the old set-up of 1914 mobilization, due of course to Germany's rearmament in the last ten years.

During the Great War General Dill's two great predecessors in office, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson and Sir Henry Wilson, were salty types, lacking the scholarly polish of Dill, and lacking as well his vast practical field experience in that gigantic struggle. In 1914 he was a captain and in 1919 a brevet-colonel. Like the late Sir Henry Wilson he is an Ulsterman, but unlike Sir Henry his intellectual brilliance and capacity are backed by most distinguished war service at grips with the enemy in the field. For every hour that Wilson ever spent in combatant contact with enemy troops Sir John Dill has spent a

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fessorial staff of the Royal Academy of Music since 1926, who has toured all parts of the Empire on previous occasions, has been assigned to Toronto and other Ontario centres, and will also visit the three prairie provinces. Dr. Percy Hull, celebrated organist and Master of Choristers at Hereford Cathedral, will examine in Montreal, Ottawa, Noranda and British Columbia. Max Pirani, Australian born pianist and London pedagogue, is taking on the Maritimes, Quebec and a part of British Columbia. Dr. J. Frederic Staton of Sheffield, noted as an adjudicator at Western Canada Musical Festivals, and a famous choral conductor, will confine his activities to the prairie provinces.

FILM PARADE

Funny as an Explosive Cigar

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

UP TILL the very last minute I kept associating "Typhoon" with Joseph Conrad, and the advance publicity pictures of Aquabelle Dorothy Lamour in her sarong somehow seemed to confirm the notion. What would be more natural than Dorothy in her sarong right in the middle of a Conrad cataclysm?

As it turned out, of course, I was wrong. Conrad didn't have a thing to do with it and the Hollywood boys to their credit didn't even associate him with the title. They just thought the name up for themselves.

When Conrad produced his "Typhoon" he hadn't much to work with except his pen and ink and imagination. The creators of the screen "Typhoon" didn't need imagination. They had technicolor, wind-machines, kegs of kerosene to set the jungle on fire, thousands of tons of water piled on end, and Dorothy Lamour. Dorothy in her sarong naturally doesn't leave much to the imagination either.

The wonder of all this isn't how they ever manage to think these things up. This isn't any wonder at all, since it was just a matter of taking the last Lamour South Sea Island idyll and substituting a fire for the human sacrifice scene and a typhoon for the big earthquake. The real wonder lies in the thought of the enormous matter-of-fact effort that goes into the making of these prodigious lunacies—the hydraulic engineers working on their blue prints, the wind-machine experts testing out their gales, the wardrobe department running up sarongs, the life-saving and fire-extinguishing squads standing by, all these trained competent adults working away with intense seriousness on a production that is little more than a huge practical joke. . . . Well I suppose the people who manufacture explosive cigars take their life-work pretty seriously too, never cracking a smile at the thought of the moment when their product (strictly commercial) reaches the final consumer.

LIKE the explosive cigar "Typhoon" has a sort of furious innocence. It's axiomatic I suppose that a man who would hand you an explosive cigar would never seduce your sister. Dorothy is washed up on a desert island while still a mere baby and

grows up in a state of natural purity which protects her perfectly when a submarine arrives manned by two none-too-respectable adventurers (Robert Preston and Lynne Overman) and a native crew. After that scenes of island wooing alternate with paroxysms of violence and sudden death. The crew mutinies, runs off with the submarine and submerges, leaving a hatch open. No survivors. Dorothy discovers love and muses that it doesn't feel a bit the same as it used to when she kissed her Daddy. A sea-going bandit who has been pursuing the submarine chases everybody inland and sets the jungle on fire. Dorothy fits Robert Preston out with a little pair of pants. There is also a sequence in which Robert Preston and Lynne Overman, bound and helpless, have to watch Dorothy demolish a case of rum before their anguished eyes—Dorothy's moral nature is many-sided. And of course the typhoon arrives at last and the ocean, two hundred feet high washes right over the island. . . . I'm not sure I've got all this in the right order, but anyway you get the idea. "Typhoon" combines the maximum of violence and upheaval with an almost morbid chastity and I have an uneasy feeling that it is going to serve as a sort of landmark when the record of the awful year 1940 comes to be written. "This is the sort of picture," they will say, (unfairly) "that people indulged in while the Hitler machine was battering at the coast cities of France."

"WATERLOO BRIDGE" is a rather fancied-up version of the Robert Sherwood play. As I remember the earlier "Waterloo Bridge" it was a sad, quite unpretentious little picture whose stars (Mae Clarke and Douglas Montgomery) were far humbler folk in every way than the present radiant principals (Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor). There's a C. Aubrey Smith Duke in it now and the hero is the Duke's nephew and heir to a title. Altogether the story's simple human quality has been sacrificed to a certain extent to the stately values represented by the best British society, and the general effect is showy rather than poignant. . . . Under the circumstances, maybe it's just as well.

THE CAMERA

"Gamma" is Overworked

BY "JAY"

LAST week, if you will remember, I referred at some length to a letter I had received from L.C.R. Today I found another letter from this correspondent on my desk, and again the contents are, I think, worthy of passing on to readers of this department. In part, L.C.R. writes as follows:—

"I was rather surprised on reading my comments under your 'Print Quality' this week and, as you suggested, derived satisfaction in tripping up an expert.

BUT I was particularly pleased by the balance of your article to the effect that all this technical stuff is of very little use in the production of pictures. The main reason that I wrote you a week ago is because

I firmly believe that we amateurs have been almost gamma'd out of producing good pictures, and when I saw good old gamma appearing in your column in what seemed to me an improper use, I couldn't resist the temptation.

"By profession I am an engineer and am cursed with one of those enquiring minds. Therefore when I began to hear gamma being bandied about so glibly by fellow photography enthusiasts I did my best to find out what it was really all about. And as a result, I was forced to the conclusion that most of us were using gamma while meaning contrast. Human nature being what it is I am even inclined to think that the awe inspiring sound of the word contributes to its purposeful misuse.

"It seems to me that the amateur has overcome most of his difficulties when he has standardized on one film and found its speed rating on his own exposure meter. Then standardize on one developer finding the time and temperature at which to develop so that the bulk of his negatives will print on normal paper. Then when making an exposure of a particularly contrasty subject soft paper will come to his rescue, and when the scene is flat he can still get a good print on contrasty paper. Having standardized his procedure to

this extent he can then devote his time to finding the picture, knowing that when he has found one, he can record it. All this can be accomplished without even a passing acquaintance with gamma, characteristic curves, density range, et al."

WELL, there you have a real contribution from L.C.R. I know, and so many other photographers know too, that when you get down to the real issue that accompanies amateur photography, there is no time to bother with what really belongs to the technical expert. All the leading manufacturers of film and paper spend tens of thousands of dollars every year trying to find out what is best, and how best to use it, so why should we worry?

This time I have a letter from E.M.G. (Miss) of Toronto, who asks three questions which she believes are of interest to many others besides herself.

1. If a solution of Formalin will harden film quickly, and enables one to pour boiling water over it to dry it quickly, as I have read, why is it not used more generally? Does it have any bad effect on film quality, grain, etc?

I cannot answer the last part of the above question as I have never had the occasion to resort to such rapid drying methods. The correct procedure, however, is as follows: Rinse from hypo-bath, place the negative in 1:50 formalin for ten minutes, wash by pouring nearly boiling water six times over the negative and dry by heat. To get rid of the relief that is produced by this method, the negative is rubbed with a piece of wash-leather moistened with alcohol. I think perhaps that last sentence might be the reason why this method is so rarely used.

2. I read that a soft paper has the longest scale of any of the grades. Paul Anderson writes so frequently about Carbon, Platinum, etc., lauding the long scales of these processes. Why then should the amateur not be advised to use soft paper regularly and develop his negatives to matching contrast?

I think I will let the letter from L.C.R. take care of question No. 2. 3. Why is the amateur so con-

sistently advised to wipe his films with sponges, chamois etc., to remove drops which when dry are supposed to leave marks? I have never wiped my films without scratching them, nor have I ever seen any spots that cannot be wiped off with a soft hanky.

Location has a lot to do with this. In many parts of Canada the water is such that it is very necessary to wipe after washing. When I was using 35 m.m. film I always wiped with chamois, but with the larger sized negatives I simply use my fingers to remove surplus water, and any dirt that might be on the emulsion. It is a good habit anyway and results in a clean negative, and sometimes saves a lot of grief.

Well enough for this week, and many thanks to these and other correspondents. Cheerio and good pictures.

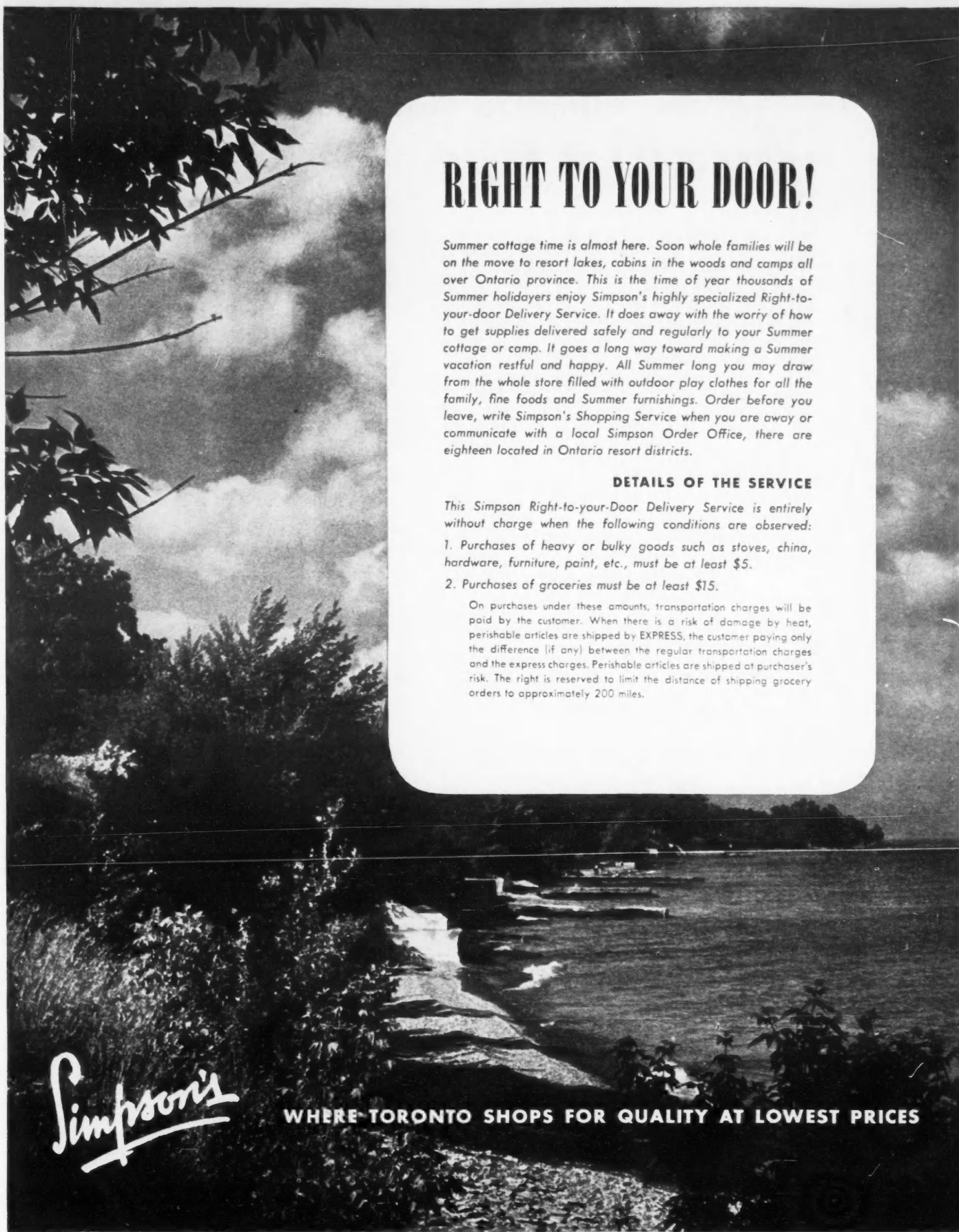
TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. T. Ross Whitehead and their family are moving from Montreal to their country house at the Hermitage Club, Lake Memphremagog, the middle of June.

The Honorable Mrs. Rene Redmond, of Montreal, who left with Mr. Redmond on May 1, for their residence at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., has been spending a few days in Montreal. Miss Margot Redmond accompanied her mother on her return to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. William Payne, of New York, has opened her cottage at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea and has her daughter, Mrs. David Dawson, as her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Winslow-Spragge and their family are moving from Montreal early in June to their country house in Como.



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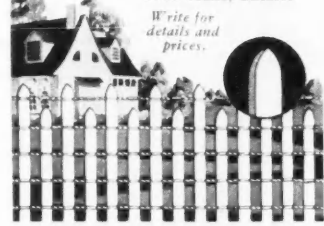
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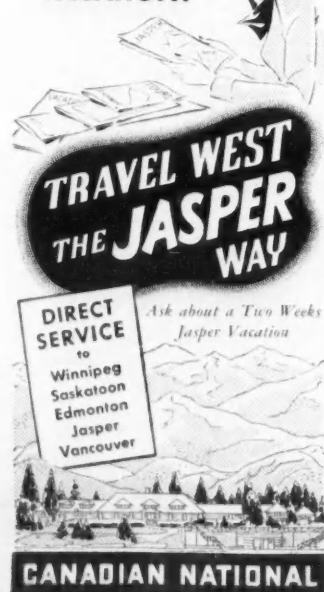
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THE BACK PAGE

How To Read Mortimer J. Adler

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MORTIMER J. Adler, author of "How to Read a Book," has come out for community or "convivial" as opposed to private reading. The individual alone, Dr. Adler points out, has so many social distractions that he cannot sustain a program of serious reading however strongly he may wish to do so. The solution is more Reading Groups.

The trouble, of course, is that one of the social distractions that interfere with serious reading is the Reading Group. Take for instance our Reading Group, the Cloverleaf Club. It meets once a month at the home of the Leader, Mrs. Francis Dobey, and while the following account isn't verbatim, since I didn't actually take notes, it is approximately enough to give you an idea.

Mrs. Dobey: Well, ladies, our Choice-of-the-Month is Dr. Adler's "How to Read a Book." I do hope you're all prepared for an interesting discussion.

A pause.

Mrs. Wombley (our most energetic member) I really meant to run through it this afternoon, but I had to get my pineapple done down and I didn't get a minute.

Mrs. Twitchell: (sympathetically) Don't you loathe doing down pineapple? They're such a mean thing to cut up.

Mrs. Wombley: I always cut mine up the night before. . . Do you steam-pack your jars or do you just boil everything up in an open kettle?

Mrs. Dobey: Ladies we are not

AT HOME

HER note is brightly brisk and brief: "I worked—made fifty cents today!"

"Do come and share the afternoon 'Of my birthday. . . thirtieth of June.' The card enclosing it is gay."

That dear old soul is on relief.

Toronto. EWART MILLER.

here to discuss how to can pineapple but How To Read a Book. (She opens Dr. Adler) The author claims that every good book should be read three times. As I have only had the opportunity to read our Choice-of-the-Month through twice perhaps some other member would open the discussion.

Mrs. Wombley (outraged) Three times! (She is a great reader but even a book-worm will turn.) I hardly get time to read a book through once! I don't even get time for that since Velma left.

Mrs. Blotcher: You don't mean to say your Velma's left!

Mrs. Wombley: (Bitterly) With my best clunky table mats.

Sensation, followed by discussion. Cries of "Wouldn't wear a cap". . . "Wouldn't wait on table". . . "Waste far more than they eat". . . "I didn't interview her, she interviewed me!" "Eats like a python, I couldn't keep a thing in the refrigerator. . ." etc.

Mrs. Dobey: (acidly) Ladies we are not here to discuss how to feed a cook but How to Read a Book. . . Mrs. Blotcher, will you open the discussion with your impression of "How To Read a Book"?

Mrs. Blotcher hasn't read "How To Read a Book" but she has read a review of it. She gives a short digest and we all look depressed. Dr. Adler's idea it seems wasn't how to make it easy for busy matrons to read a book but how to make it as difficult as possible.

Mrs. Dobey: (humorously) Well I guess I'll just have to wait for the screen version of "How To Read a Book."

Lively discussion of screen versions vs. originals. Mrs. Wombley says the trouble with "The Grapes of Wrath" was it was too depressing and didn't get anywhere. Mrs.

ESCAPE

YOU thought to show me ecstasy Upon a starry hill, To drug me with kisses Till mind and soul will Lost themselves in rapture Breathless and still. But in the flashing moment When our souls came face to face, Mine suddenly turned and fled yours And vanished from the place.

Cornwall, Ont. V. FRANCES O'NEILL.

Twitchell says she has to admit she loved "Gone With the Wind" (screen version). Mrs. Beal says she doesn't think it had any literary value really, but it was wonderful technically. Short discussion of technique vs. art. Mrs. Twohitt says it isn't true that nylon stockings don't run, because they do. . .

At the end of the discussion Mrs. Dobey is discovered in a corner of the room reading for the third time and using the author's method, Dr. Adler's "How To Read a Book."

I HAVE given up the Cloverleaf Reading Group because I find it interferes with my serious reading. I have now gone back to my own method of reading a book. While essentially simple (It's really just the old Hop-Skip-and-Jump method) it requires quite a lot of equipment.



"IF I'D JUST BUILT A DAM OR SOMETHING."

—By "Patch".

However the equipment is standard and within the reach of almost any housewife. It is:

- 1 Bed with Bedlight.
- 1 Cat.
- 1 Large Rosy Apple.
- 1 Package Cigarettes.
- 1 Book.

The cat is optional. I find however that I get the best results with a cat; particularly my cat, which is large, reposeful and so impervious to social distractions that she won't even sustain the serious program urged on her by the male tortoise-shell next door.

A lot of people, including Dr.

Adler, won't approve of these arrangements. Some people don't like cats. Some can't bear apples. Some have a nervous fear of setting the bed-clothes on fire. Quite a few don't care about reading in bed, and a number don't care about reading.

Anyway it's my method and I like it fine. I have just finished reading Dr. Adler's "How To Read a Book" and I find it so stimulating that I'm thinking of starting on the Doctor's recommended Course: Homer, The Old Testament, Aeschylus, Euripides, and right through the ages down to Dewey, Bergson, Whitehead, Einstein, and Joyce. No skipping.

A Story About Peacocks

BY L. V. G.

THIS is a true story.

Just outside of Toronto there is a lovely house in a beautiful garden.

Not long ago the Garden family decided to get a couple of peacocks, and accordingly one day Mr. and Mrs. Peacock arrived. They soon settled down happily and walked about together enjoying the garden. After some weeks, however, a baby peacock arrived and then poor Mr. Peacock became a sadly neglected bird. Mother Peacock ignored him completely and (like some young not-too-wise mothers) devoted herself entirely to her child.

One day when Mrs. Garden Lady was about to leave for town she opened her bag to get her car keys and discovered that some aspirin tablets had got out of their bottle. As they had become very grubby Mrs.

Garden Lady, without thinking, emptied them out on the driveway.

Alas! Miss Baby Peacock in her afternoon walk with her mother must have eaten them, because at five o'clock when Mrs. Garden Lady returned home cook had a sad story to tell. During the afternoon while busy in the kitchen the mother peacock had come to the kitchen door uttering such queer cries that cook felt she must go and see what was wrong. She found the baby bird lying on its side in the lilac bushes, apparently very ill. Cook picked it up, the mother bird following her, took it into the kitchen and laid it by the stove. Mother Peacock perched upon a rail outside the door, watching intently. But soon the baby peacock became cold and still.

That evening Mrs. Peacock was

about again with Mr. Peacock, and during the next few days he seemed very gay and cheerful, but poor Mother Peacock remained mournful and sad, and in ten days she just died, apparently of a broken heart.

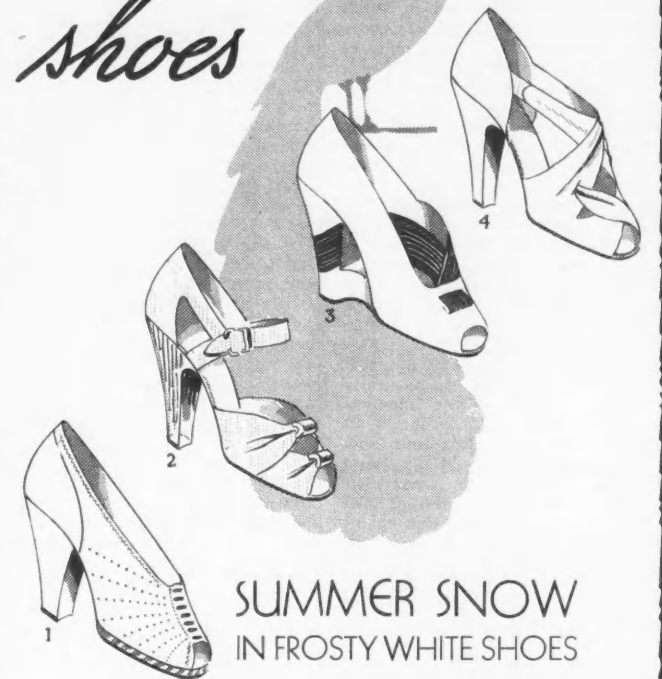
After the death of his wife Father Peacock seemed to think he had had just a little too much to bear, and took to the tall trees, screeching in such a horrible way that the neigh-

bors began to complain. The Garden Family thought perhaps a new Mrs. Peacock would console him and they were about to get one when one morning they discovered him, lying amidst his gorgeous plumage, dead. He had been shot.

And so the little family sleep, side by side, under a lilac bush, and white pigeons and wild pheasants are making the garden more beautiful.

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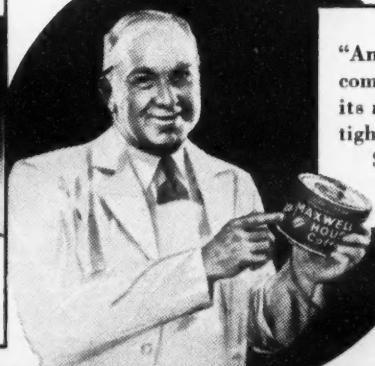
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IT GIVES EXTRA RICHNESS,
EXTRA FRAGRANCE"

"How delicious this Maxwell House is... It's blend has been enriched to give extra flavour, extra richness, extra body."



"Yes indeed... and it's roasted by a special method that captures all this extra goodness."



"And Maxwell House comes to you with all its roaster freshness tightly sealed in this Super-Vacuum tin."



2 GRINDS
DRIP and REGULAR

MAXWELL HOUSE Coffee